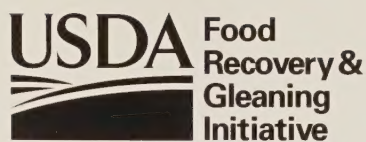


Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

Reserve
aHV696
.F6C582
1997



GPO
Depository
Library
Program

United States Department of Agriculture

A Citizen's Guide to Food Recovery

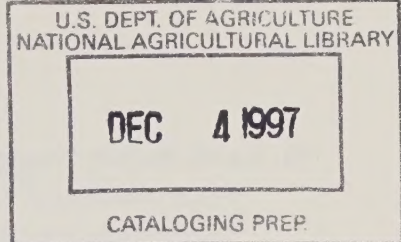


USDA Photo by Bill Tarpenning

United States
Department of
Agriculture



National Agricultural Library



Contents

Purpose Of This Guide	1
Foreword	
Dan Glickman, Secretary of Agriculture	iii
I. An Introduction To Food Recovery	1
Field Gleaning	1
Perishable Food Rescue or Salvage Food Rescue	1
Nonperishable Food Collection	1
II. Why Food Recovery Is Necessary	1
Fighting Hunger and Poverty	1
Ending Food Waste	1
III. Ongoing Food Recovery Activities	2
St. Mary's Food Bank	2
Second Harvest	2
From the Wholesaler to the Hungry	3
Foodchain	3
Society of St. Andrew	4
National Hunger Clearing House—World Hunger Year	4
IV. USDA Food Recovery Activities	4
Cooperative Extension System	4
AmeriCorps National Service Program	4
Other USDA Activities	5
V. How Americans Can Help Recover Food	6
Businesses and Corporations	6
Food Service Professionals	6
Nonprofit Organizations	7
Youth Service Groups and Volunteer Organizations	7
Individual Citizens	7

VI. Food Safety Issues	8
Foodborne Illness	8
Receiving and Storing Donated Food	8
Maintaining Safe and Wholesome Food.....	8
VII. Legal Issues	10
The Emerson Good Samaritan Food Donation Act	10
VIII. Lessons From USDA AmeriCorps Summer Of Gleaning - A Case Study	11
How the USDA AmeriCorps Summer of Gleaning Worked	11
Key Issues Identified During the Program	11
Creating and Implementing Partnerships	12
General Donor Identification Issues	12
Identifying Donors for Farm Gleaning Projects	13
Identifying Donors for Food Rescue Projects	14
Identifying Recipients	15
Collecting the Food	16
Transporting the Food.....	16
Storing the Food	16
Communicating with the Public	17
Recruiting and Managing Volunteers.....	18
 Conclusion by Dan Glickman, Secretary of Agriculture.....	19
 APPENDIX A: Food Recovery Information on the Internet	20
APPENDIX B: Food Recovery State Resource List	21
APPENDIX C: Emerson Good Samaritan Food Donation Act	51
APPENDIX D: State Good Samaritan Laws.....	55
APPENDIX E: AmeriCorps Summer of Gleaning Partners	58
 Acknowledgements	63

Purpose of This Guide

This publication by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) is a resource guide on food recovery programs for businesses, community-based profit or nonprofit organizations, private citizens, and public officials.

It describes some of the prominent food recovery activities already taking place, and suggests how a community, a business, or an individual can support existing programs or begin new efforts. It also outlines key considerations relating to legal issues and food safety.

This guide uses the USDA AmeriCorps Summer of Gleaning as a case study of how various kinds of food recovery activities can work.

In addition, it includes an explanation of how to use the Internet to obtain more information on food recovery, a directory of selected public and private organizations active in food recovery and related issues, the text of the new Federal Good Samaritan law, and a summary of citations for State Good Samaritan laws.

Foreword

A produce wholesaler in Santa Barbara donates 30 flats of slightly soft strawberries to a local food bank.

A restaurant owner in Florida brings four unsold pizzas to a lunch program at a community shelter.

A member of the AmeriCorps National Service Program in Iowa recruits community volunteers to pick corn from an already harvested field. What do these people have in common?

Whether you call it gleaning, food rescue, or food recovery, they are all part of a growing community of individuals who work from day to day to make sure good food goes to the dinner table instead of going to waste.

In the United States, we not only produce an abundance of food, we waste an enormous amount of it as well. Up to one-fifth of America's food goes to waste — in fields, commercial kitchens, markets, schools, and restaurants.

Even in a society where just about everything is disposable, good food going to waste is unacceptable. As long as any child or adult in this country is going hungry, food recovery will be one of my highest personal priorities as Secretary of Agriculture.

Since it was founded by Abraham Lincoln in 1862, the U.S. Department of Agriculture has been known as the "People's Department" because it has a direct, positive impact on people's lives. I can think of no greater way to fulfill that legacy than by helping to feed families who would otherwise go hungry.

At USDA, we battle hunger every day. Our Food Stamp Program helps 27 million low-income Americans put food on the table. Our Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) makes sure young children, newborns, and pregnant women get the nutrition they need. Our School Lunch Program ensures that 25 million children don't have to learn on empty stomachs.

These strong Federal programs are essential, but government alone cannot solve the problem of hunger in America. We need your help.

As a catalyst for that help, USDA is working with groups such as Foodchain and Second Harvest to lead a national effort to coordinate public and private projects to rescue the millions of pounds of healthful, uneaten food in this country that would otherwise have been thrown away every year even as millions of Americans go hungry.

This handbook is about what you can do. It lists ways you can join this growing community of volunteers. In short, it tells you how to make a daily difference in the lives and futures of hungry families across our Nation.

Dan Glickman



Secretary of Agriculture

This Citizen's Guide is
Dedicated to the late
Representative Bill Emerson

Former Vice Chair,
Congressional Hunger Caucus

*“Hunger is an issue
that, in its solution,
should know no
partisan or
ideological bounds.”*

—Representative Bill Emerson

An Introduction to Food Recovery

Food recovery is the collection of wholesome food for distribution to the poor and hungry. It follows a basic humanitarian ethic that has been part of societies for centuries. We know that “gleaning,” or gathering after the harvest, goes back at least as far as biblical days. Today, however, the terms “gleaning” and “food recovery” cover a variety of different efforts. The four most common methods are:

1. *Field Gleaning* — The collection of crops from farmers’ fields that have already been mechanically harvested or on fields where it is not economically profitable to harvest.
2. *Perishable Food Rescue or Salvage* — The collection of perishable produce from wholesale and retail sources.
3. *Food Rescue* — The collection of prepared foods from the food service industry.
4. *Nonperishable Food Collection* — The collection of processed foods with long shelf lives.

Why Food Recovery Is Necessary

Fighting Hunger and Poverty

Despite the bounty of our agricultural production here in the United States, one of our most complex and serious health problems is hunger.

Eliminating hunger is a moral issue, driven by compassion for others, as well as a practical issue involving the long-term future of millions of our Nation’s children.

Chronic hunger and malnutrition take a heavy toll on children’s lives. Days missed from school, inattention in class, stunted growth, and frequent illness jeopardize their education and their futures as productive citizens.

In fact, a study by the Community Childhood Hunger Identification Project reports that most low-income families must receive food assistance from several sources, relying on Federal food assistance programs as well as emergency food programs.

Other studies also confirm the need for both food recovery programs and Federal food assistance programs. For example, 90 percent of low-income households with at least one child under the age of 12 use food pantries and soup kitchens and also participate in the School Lunch Program.

Even with Federal assistance and the work of charities and nonprofit organizations, last year nearly 20 percent of the requests for emergency food assistance went unmet.

Ending Food Waste

Food recovery is one creative way to help reduce hunger in America. It supplements Federal food assistance programs by making better use of a food source that already exists.

Up to one-fifth of America's food goes to waste each year, with an estimated 130 pounds of food per person ending up in landfills. The annual value of this lost food is estimated at around \$31 billion. But the real story is that roughly 49 million people could have been fed by those lost resources.

Ongoing Food Recovery Activities

Currently, more than 10 percent of the U.S. population depends on nonprofit food distribution organizations for a significant part of their nutritional needs.

In the United States, it is estimated that there are 150,000 such private programs helping to feed the hungry. Virtually all these programs use recovered food. While their strategies and emphases may differ, they all operate under two common assumptions that:

1. From fields to markets to tables, the Nation wastes an abundance of edible food; and
2. This food can be collected and redirected to feed the hungry.

Each program is distinct in terms of its size, organization, management, and clientele. Some programs are run by a handful of dedicated volunteers in a barely serviceable facility. Other programs are larger organizations with paid staff and state-of-the-art facilities.

The following programs represent six of the most common approaches.

St. Mary's Food Bank

In the United States, organized food recovery initiatives first gained recognition in the late 1960s. In 1965, John Van Hengel volunteered to feed homeless people in the dining room of St. Mary's mission in Phoenix, Arizona. For two years, he spent much of his time trying to establish programs to simply find food for the hungry.

One day during his work at the mission, Van Hengel met a woman who fed her children with food discarded from grocery stores. She said it was like finding a "bank of food." Thus the term "food bank" came to describe facilities that made food available to the hungry.

In 1967, Van Hengel founded St. Mary's Food Bank. As word of its success spread, groups from all over the country visited the Arizona facility for insight, inspiration, and instruction.

Second Harvest

The sharing of knowledge and experience from the St. Mary's Food Bank led to the founding of Second Harvest in 1979 by John Van Hengel, who served as the first director of Second Harvest. At that time, Second Harvest was comprised of 13 food banks, distributing approximately 200 million pounds of donated food to local agencies serving needy families.

Today, Second Harvest has grown to the largest domestic charitable hunger relief organization in the United States, and the fifth largest charitable organization overall. In 1995, the Second Harvest network distributed 811.3 million pounds of food and grocery products, with a market value of more than \$1 billion. This was done through 181 food banks and more than 50,000 local charitable agencies operating in all 50 states and Puerto Rico.

Independent research has found that the Second Harvest network helps provide emergency food relief to 26 million people each year, of which approximately 11 million are children and 4 million are elderly. Second Harvest's mission is to feed hungry people by soliciting and judiciously distributing marketable but surplus food and grocery products to regional food banks and agencies; to develop, certify and support Second Harvest food banks that channel food to local nonprofit charities; to serve as a liaison between food banks and donors; and to educate the public about the nature of and solutions to the problems of hunger.

Appendix B of this guide lists addresses and phone numbers of Second Harvest members.

From the Wholesaler to the Hungry

In 1987, Mickey Weiss, a retired produce wholesaler, was visiting his son at the Los Angeles Wholesale Market. He watched as a forklift hoisted 200 flats of ripe, red raspberries, raspberries that had not sold that day, and crushed them into a dumpster!

Weiss' retirement didn't last long. Working out of donated office space at the market, he enlisted student volunteers to call community kitchens, while he persuaded friends in the produce business to "put good food to good use."

To make his dream a reality, he formed a team that included the Los Angeles Wholesale Produce Market and the Los Angeles County Department of Agriculture. Today, Mickey Weiss' Charitable Distribution Facility distributes more than 2 million pounds of produce a month throughout southern California.

In 1991, Susan Evans and Peter Clarke joined forces with Weiss. Wanting to replicate his concept nationwide, they designed a systematic consultation process to help cities begin their own fresh produce operations.

The project, From the Wholesaler to the Hungry (FWH), continues to help cities establish programs to channel large donations of fresh fruits and vegetables to community agencies. Adding fresh fruits and vegetables to the diets of low-income Americans improves their nutrition and their health, and helps prevent disease.

Appendix B lists contacts for FWH recovery and distribution programs.

Foodchain

Food rescue programs collect surplus prepared and perishable food from restaurants, corporate cafeterias, caterers, grocery stores, and other food service establishments. This food is distributed to social service agencies that help people in need.

By the late 1980s, pioneers of food rescue programs began to see themselves as members of a nationwide community of local programs working toward the same end and experiencing similar challenges and difficulties. Programs from all over the United States recognized the value of forming a national network and establishing a central resource center.

The network's goals were to actively promote the work of individual food rescue programs and to support their continued growth and development, without disturbing the original programs' diversity and grassroots nature.

The combination of these efforts is now called Foodchain. A network of prepared and perishable food rescue programs, Foodchain opened its doors in November 1992 with a staff of one.

Today, 116 member programs and 22 associate programs participate in Foodchain, distributing nearly 100 million pounds of food to some 7,000 social service agencies each year. Locations of these Foodchain programs are listed in Appendix B.

Society of St. Andrew

The Society of St. Andrew is a nonprofit organization dedicated to ending hunger by using surplus produce to feed the needy. Since 1979, the Society has gleaned 200 million pounds of fresh fruits and vegetables that were distributed to feeding agencies throughout the United States. This produce is given to foodbanks, soup kitchens, and food pantries free of charge. The Society has offices in Virginia, North Carolina, Texas, and Florida.

National Hunger Clearinghouse—World Hunger Year

The National Hunger Clearinghouse is a program of World Hunger Year under contract with USDA. Its major emphases are gleaning and food recovery and answering the USDA Food Recovery Hotline: “1-800-GLEAN-IT”; however, the mission is much broader, providing information about numerous efforts to fight hunger across America. Included is information on hunger, nutrition, food security, sustainable agriculture, model poverty programs promoting self-reliance, and volunteer opportunities. The Clearinghouse database already has over 20,000 organizations listed, from soup kitchens to restaurants.

USDA Food Recovery Activities

Under the leadership of Secretary Dan Glickman, USDA has made food recovery a top priority. Secretary Glickman continues to hold public forums, visit food recovery organizations throughout the Nation, and use many USDA resources to highlight the importance of food recovery.

The Department is not seeking to create a new Federal bureaucracy, but rather to encourage, energize, and provide technical assistance to existing and new private, nonprofit, and corporate food recovery efforts. Here are some examples of USDA activities:

The Cooperative Extension System

Across the country, USDA's Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service (CSREES) plays an active role in the quest to eliminate hunger through its partnership with the Cooperative Extension Service (CES). The CES is uniquely suited to the effective delivery of nutrition education and volunteer training, since it links the educational and research resources of 74 land-grant universities and 3,150 county administrative units throughout the United States and its territories to carry out its mission.

CES plays a significant role in the efforts to eliminate hunger in our communities by offering information on food preparation and handling, nutrition, food preservation and safety, dietary guidance, and balanced menu planning.

The AmeriCorps National Service Program

AmeriCorps is a domestic national service program created by President Clinton, with bipartisan support from Congress, to allow Americans of all backgrounds to provide community service in exchange for educational awards. Members may use the awards to pay for college, job training, graduate school, or to pay back existing student loans. Since the inception of AmeriCorps, USDA has sponsored AmeriCorps projects that use a wide variety of tools, including gleaning and food recovery, to fight hunger.

USDA AmeriCorps anti-hunger programs in five different urban and rural locations have been involved in various types of food rescue and distribution activities:

-
- In Washington, D.C., USDA AmeriCorps members have joined with a local gleaning organization on a regular basis to pick and distribute fresh produce to local soup kitchens and shelters, and teach local children about the importance of gleaning.
 - Thousands of loaves of day-old bread have been salvaged by USDA AmeriCorps members from grocery stores in Burlington, Vermont, and donated to local food pantries.
 - The USDA AmeriCorps project in Milwaukee has helped allocate tons of food collected through massive food drives to Milwaukee area pantries. The project has also helped rebuild, repair, and repaint the physical plants of the City's food banks.
 - In the poverty-stricken counties of the Mississippi Delta, USDA AmeriCorps members have worked with local affiliate groups to establish food banks in areas that have no emergency food assistance facilities.
 - In Los Angeles, one entire team of AmeriCorps members is now dedicated to contacting hundreds of area restaurants and fast-food outlets to encourage them to participate in the Los Angeles Regional Food Bank's very successful Second Helpings program, a city-wide perishable food rescue effort.

In the summer of 1996, USDA sponsored a special AmeriCorps Summer of Gleaning program that implemented food recovery projects in 20 States. The AmeriCorps members in this summer program helped recover over 1,005 tons of food, which provided an estimated 1.34 million meals. Since the total Federal dollars spent on this summer program, including transportation and storage of food and stipends and educational awards for the AmeriCorps members, amounted to only \$430,000, the total Federal cost provided was approximately 32 cents per meal.

Other USDA Activities:

- Each Friday, in cooperation with USDA's food service contractor, the two cafeterias at USDA headquarters donate an average of 150 pounds of uneaten food to DC Central Kitchen, a nonprofit group that provides meals to shelters and soup kitchens all over Washington, D.C.
- USDA works in partnership with Burger King Corporation and its purchasing agent to donate food to nationwide food-rescue efforts and to create jobs in rural America.
- USDA's Food Safety and Inspection Service worked with The Chef and The Child Foundation of the American Culinary Federation to create a training program on food safety for gleaned foods. *Understanding Prepared Foods* (including a videotape and workbook) is available to State health departments, shelters, soup kitchens, and non-profit feeding programs.
- USDA established "1-800-GLEAN-IT," a toll-free hotline to provide an easy-to-reach source of information on how to become a volunteer, donate food, or get involved in a local gleaning or food recovery program.

How Americans Can Help Recover Food

In today's world, where so many wake up in poverty and go to sleep hungry, each of us must ask: "How can I help?"

To get involved or to start implementing any of the ideas suggested below, citizens may contact the "1-800-GLEAN-IT" toll-free hotline or any of the local organizations listed in Appendix B.

Businesses and Corporations

Many businesses and corporations have already joined the fight against hunger. Corporations such as the Associated Food Dealers of Michigan, American Express, Boston Market, Kentucky Fried Chicken, Kraft Foods, Inc., Marriott International, Northwest Airlines, and Pizza Hut have formed coalitions with community-based food recovery programs to help their neighbors in need.

But the businesses do not have to be national ones. Nor do they have to be food-related. Food recovery programs need volunteers, office equipment, transportation, computer help, and organizational talent.

Participation in food recovery benefits the company, its customers, its employees, and its community. It increases the business' visibility, and the workplace volunteer spirit spills over into the larger society to help build a more cohesive local community.

To help in the fight against hunger and demonstrate commitment to the community, businesses and corporations can start or join a food recovery program, or:

- Encourage, recognize, and reward employees and other individuals for volunteer service to the community. Increase employee awareness of local hunger and provide training to make employees more useful volunteers.
- Sponsor radio and television air time for community organizations that address hunger.
- Donate excess prepared and processed food from the employee cafeteria or from special events to local food recovery programs.
- Donate transportation, maintenance work, or computer service.
- Prepare legal information on donor considerations such as "Good Samaritan" laws and food safety and quality.

Food Service Professionals

- Organize a food drive and donate food to a local food bank or pantry.
- Donate excess prepared food from restaurants or catered events.
- Assist organizations in training their volunteers in safe food-handling practices.

Nonprofit Organizations

- Work independently or with existing organizations to assist on-going food recovery efforts.
- Support or develop a community or regional coalition against hunger.
- Develop a community financial fund to fight hunger.
- Plan tours of food recovery facilities or arrange for knowledgeable speakers to increase community awareness of hunger and poverty problems, and what people are doing to address them.

Youth Service Groups and Volunteer Organizations

- Work on their own or with existing organizations to assist on-going food recovery efforts.
- Organize essay, oratorical or art contests for school children to focus on a child's view of hunger and its consequences.
- Sponsor a community garden that gives a portion of the harvest to food banks, soup kitchens, and other food recovery programs.
- Supply gardening tools and harvesting equipment for local gardening and gleaning efforts.

Individual Citizens

- Volunteer at the food recovery program closest to you.
- Attend food safety training sessions so you are better prepared to volunteer in a soup kitchen or shelter.
- Suggest that organizations you belong to or businesses you work for sponsor food recovery programs.
- Join or form a community walk/run to benefit a food recovery program.

Food Safety Issues

A critical consideration in all food recovery projects is maintaining the safety and quality of the donated food while it is stored, transported, and served. Potential food donors would be more likely to enter into partnership with food recovery programs if there were assurances that program personnel were trained in safe handling and storage of donated foods.

Foodborne Illness

Microbial contamination is by far the largest food safety problem in the United States. Estimates range widely, but the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention indicate that between 81 million and 275 million people may suffer from foodborne illness each year. Some people are more vulnerable than others to the effects of foodborne illness, particularly infants, the elderly, those with underlying health problems, and the malnourished.

In many cases, emergency feeding facilities train their staffs and volunteers in the proper procedures to minimize the potential for foodborne illness and food waste resulting from improper food handling. For other facilities, with untrained personnel and volunteers, there is a great need to provide a clear understanding of what can lead to foodborne illness.

Receiving and Storing Donated Food

Careful food handling practices include proper storage, cooking and serving of food. Following are several general guidelines for receiving and storing donated food, prepared by the Chef and the Child Foundation, Inc. of the American Culinary Federation, Inc., in the workbook, *Understanding Prepared Foods*:

- Whenever possible, plan with the donor to receive the food.
- Make space in the refrigerator or freezer for the donated food.
- Consider using the FIFO method – First In, First Out; rotate the food to be sure the most recent food received is to the back.
- Clean all surfaces that will be used when the food arrives.
- Evaluate the food:
 - Is the food discolored or moldy? Does it have a sour odor?
 - Does frozen food look as if it had been thawed and refrozen?
 - Has anything leaked into the food from another container?
 - Is the food at the correct temperature?
 - WHEN IN DOUBT, THROW IT OUT!

Maintaining Safe and Wholesome Food

Careful handling of all foods is desirable, but special attention must be taken when dealing with milk or milk products, shell eggs, meats, poultry, fish, shellfish, edible crustacea, baked or boiled potatoes, tofu and other soy-protein foods, plant foods that have been heat-treated, and raw seed sprouts.

Here are some general food safety rules for maintaining safe and wholesome food:

- Foods should be properly cooled. No food should be left in the “Danger Zone” (40-140 degrees F) longer than 2 hours.
- All foods should be thoroughly heated or cooked. The endpoint temperature for different foods varies, and staff should be trained to recognize the appropriate temperatures for cooking foods and reheating foods.
- All staff and volunteers who handle or serve food should practice appropriate personal hygiene. Clothing should be clean, and hands should be washed before and after touching foods, after using the rest room, and after touching the nose, face, mouth, or hair.
- Clean and sanitize utensils and equipment that touch food, especially cutting boards and counter space.
- Discard disposable containers; do not reuse them.
- Care should be taken when handling cooked and raw foods. Raw foods can contaminate already cooked foods that are not thoroughly heated before serving.
- Perishable foods should be stored at 40 degrees F or lower in refrigeration or freezer equipment.

Additional information:

A Quick Consumer Guide to Food Handling, available from USDA's Food Safety and Inspection Service, may be ordered from:

FSIS Publications
USDA
Room 1180, South Building
Washington, DC 20250

Safe Food for the Hungry, videotapes and training materials, produced by the Purdue University Cooperative Extension Service, Department of Foods and Nutrition, may be ordered from:

Department of Foods and Nutrition
1264 Stone Hall
Purdue University
West Lafayette, IN 47907-1264
(765) 494-8186

The Chef and the Child Foundation of the American Culinary Federation's workbook and companion video, ***Understanding Prepared Foods***, may be ordered from:

The Chef and the Child Foundation
American Culinary Federation
10 San Bartola Drive
St. Augustine, FL 32086
(904) 824-4468, Ext. 104

Legal Issues

The Emerson Good Samaritan Food Donation Act

When citizens volunteer their time and resources to help feed hungry people, they are rightfully concerned that they are putting themselves at legal risk.

Fortunately, recent legislation provides uniform national protection to citizens, businesses, and nonprofit organizations that act in good faith to donate, recover, and distribute excess food.

The Bill Emerson Good Samaritan Food Donation Act converts Title IV of the National and Community Service Act of 1990, known as the Model Good Samaritan Food Donation Act, into permanent law, within the Child Nutrition Act of 1966. Congress passed the legislation in late September, 1996 and President Clinton signed the bill into law on October 1, 1996. The Act is designed to encourage the donation of food and grocery products to nonprofit organizations such as homeless shelters, soup kitchens, and churches for distribution to needy individuals. (The full text of the Act as well as the portions of the National and Community Service Act that it amends are presented in Appendix C.)

The Bill Emerson Good Samaritan Food Donation Act promotes food recovery by limiting the liability of donors to instances of gross negligence or intentional misconduct. The Act further states that, absent gross negligence or intentional misconduct, persons, gleaners, and nonprofit organizations shall not be subject to civil or criminal liability arising from the nature, age, packaging, or condition of apparently wholesome food or apparently fit grocery products received as donations.

It also establishes basic nationwide uniform definitions pertaining to donation and distribution of nutritious foods and will help assure that donated foods meet all quality and labeling standards of Federal, State, and local laws and regulations.

Although the Bill Emerson Good Samaritan Food Donation Act takes precedence over the various State forms of Good Samaritan statutes, it may not entirely replace such statutes. As a Federal statute, The Emerson Act creates a uniform minimum level of protection from liability for donors and gleaners nationwide. But State Good Samaritan statutes still may provide protection for donors and gleaners above and beyond that guaranteed in the Federal statute. Therefore, local organizations should be familiar with such State statutes. (See Appendix D for a listing of citations for State statutes. Further details may also be obtained by contacting the office of the attorney general for the appropriate State.) In addition, the Emerson Act does not alter or interfere with State or local health regulations or workers' compensation laws. Local organizations in each State should also be familiar with the impact upon food recovery projects of State or local health regulations and workers' compensation laws.

Lessons from USDA AmeriCorps Summer of Gleaning - A Case Study

How the USDA AmeriCorps Summer of Gleaning Worked

The Summer of Gleaning was based on the philosophy that government should provide energy, vision, and some limited funds to serve as a catalyst to increase citizen efforts.

Summer of Gleaning projects worked in partnership with literally hundreds of locally based anti-hunger groups, youth service corps, churches, food banks, and food recovery organizations, that are currently recovering food in 20 States. (See Appendix E.)

These AmeriCorps partnerships created collaborative efforts that brought together farmers, agribusinesses, food distribution organizations, special event organizers, large institutions, and restaurants to recover food that would otherwise have been thrown away.

Overall, Federal funding was minimal. The AmeriCorps members received a small living stipend that allowed them to meet basic living expenses as they provided full-time community service. If they successfully completed the program, the AmeriCorps members earned an educational voucher that may be used to partially pay for college, graduate school, job training, or to pay back already existing student loans.

The program was based on the “volunteer generator” model in which a handful of compensated AmeriCorps members recruit numerous noncompensated volunteers to help implement large-scale tasks. The 88 AmeriCorps members in the summer program recruited over 1600 noncompensated community volunteers who helped pick, sort, deliver, and prepare the recovered foods.

There were a total of 22 Summer of Gleaning projects operating 12-week, 480-hour programs that were administered by USDA agencies (Rural Development, the Farm Service Agency, and the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service), with technical assistance and support provided by the USDA Food and Consumer Service and the USDA National Service staff.

The 88 AmeriCorps members in the program served in teams of two to six members each, organizing and implementing gleaning projects that rescued ripe fruits and vegetables from farmers' fields that would otherwise have gone unharvested and either been left to rot in the fields or plowed under. The fresh produce was then distributed to needy families and individuals in the local area, emphasizing the community-building aspect of the AmeriCorps program. In addition to gleaning produce directly from farmers, several of the summer projects focused on efforts to rescue prepared and perishable foods from local restaurants, resorts, bakeries, and other businesses involved with food service.

Perhaps most importantly, the food recovery programs that were begun through the initiative of the USDA AmeriCorps members now continue to operate in every one of those communities, even though the AmeriCorps members are no longer there.

Key Issues Identified During the Program

The following issues have been identified by staff and project partners. They do not represent a comprehensive approach to food recovery issues, but do provide one case study about key challenges and solutions that can affect many food recovery projects:

Creating and Implementing Partnerships

No gleaning project can operate without effective local partnerships, and the AmeriCorps USDA Summer of Gleaning projects were no exception.

In general, effective partnerships appear to have been easily established between the Federal agencies responsible for administering the gleaning projects and local nonprofit organizations.

USDA staff provided preliminary guidance and information to potential project managers and, wherever possible, tried to facilitate links among groups that sometimes were not even aware of each other's existence. Comprehensive lists of local groups, such as those in Appendix B of this guide, were provided to local project managers at a training program and through subsequent mailings in order to give them a starting point. However, in many cases we found that this type of information was not needed, because the project managers were already familiar with the types of services available in their own communities. Most of the project proposals came in to USDA headquarters with letters of commitment from a wide variety of partners, saving a great deal of start-up time for the short summer projects that could be better used contacting farmers or other donors and getting right to work on the actual gleaning/food recovery activities.

In creating partnerships, it is essential to delineate the responsibilities of each participant in the project. Each partner needs to know exactly what it will be expected to contribute, and what it can expect the others to do. This must be done at the beginning of the project, to eliminate confusion and possible collapse as the project proceeds.

Formal written agreements are not always necessary, but letters of commitment are a very good idea. Administering agencies should also be prepared to replace partners in the event that some logistical problems arise; a contingency list is advisable.

Once a project develops to a level where there are several key partners involved, regular contact, either through meetings or conference calls, should be sustained to avoid confusion and to be sure that all of the necessary tasks are being completed and all commitments are being fulfilled.

Some of the summer projects were slightly less effective in implementing good partnerships because they did not always recognize an organization's real potential as a good partner. Every group, organization, and company that brings added value, however small, to the project should be treated as a valuable partner. USDA noted that thanks and recognition, even in small gestures, often generated increased support for the project, and played a critical part in the local communities' interest in continuing the gleaning projects beyond the summer.

General Donor Identification Issues

Obviously, finding donors for any sort of food recovery program, whether it involves farm and field gleaning, or is designed around a prepared and perishable food rescue operation, is absolutely critical. Without the donors, there is no food to be recovered.

USDA learned through the AmeriCorps Summer of Gleaning projects that, because this is such a critical element, contacts with potential donors must be one of the first tasks accomplished if a program is going to succeed. Furthermore, if donors are carefully identified, solicited, and maintained during the gleaning project, they are much less likely to drop out of the program as it progresses, and their peers who declined to participate at the outset, for whatever reason, are more likely to offer their own contributions as well.

Two types of food recovery programs — farm gleaning and perishable food rescue programs — have a number of common concerns related to donors.

For example, both types of donors are going to be concerned about liability questions, such as, "What if someone gets sick from the sandwiches I donate because they weren't

refrigerated properly after they left my restaurant?” or, “What if someone trips and falls while gathering cucumbers in my field?”

To respond to these questions, the person who is soliciting donations should be familiar with the appropriate Good Samaritan laws, both the new Emerson Food Donation Act that establishes minimum standard Federal policy about liability and immunity in every State, and the particular State statutes that may provide additional protection for donors and gleaners involved in food recovery programs.

Another concern to keep in mind is that most people in the food production business, whether they are growing fresh food to be sold to commercial processors or preparing it to be consumed right away, are trying to make a profit. Solicitors should be very tactful and careful not to present their requests in a way that would threaten the donor; what is being offered instead is an opportunity to make good use of food that would not have been sold and would otherwise be thrown away.

The project manager and/or staff members should make every effort to speak with someone at the potential donor's place of business who is actually in a position to make the decision and the commitment to participate in the project.

All donors need to be pampered, to a certain degree. They need to know that a food recovery program manager is aware that if it weren't for the donors' contributions, there would be no program. Project managers must remember that donors are partners in this effort, who need to have a real stake in the project's outcome. They need to be approached carefully, and once engaged, they need to be treated as valuable members of the process from the beginning to the end of the project. Including donors on an advisory council that is set up to oversee and sustain a gleaning project is a good way to accomplish this, as it underscores the donors' relevance to the project. Finally, donors should always be thanked for their contributions as publicly as possible (or at least to the extent that they are comfortable with such expressions of appreciation).

Identifying Donors for Farm Gleaning Projects

The experience with the 22 summer gleaning projects in 1996 indicates that the State and county USDA Farm Service Agency (FSA) offices can be essential partners in any successful gleaning project. (These local offices can be found in most phone books in the blue government pages under “Federal government — Agriculture Department.”) FSA is the entity that knows, on a daily basis, what is being grown by farmers in a given area, how the crops are coming along, when they will be ready to be harvested, and what sort of prices are likely to be paid for various foods.

The FSA County Directors are also a valuable resource because the farmers generally know and trust them. This confers legitimacy and credibility to the gleaning project that might otherwise take months to establish. In general, the summer projects administered through FSA were able to identify their donors much more quickly, and rarely lost donors during the course of the project period. Therefore, it is a good idea for all non-FSA project managers to establish a working partnership with FSA first, thereby saving considerable time and effort that can be better devoted to other aspects of project management. FSA is a critical conduit to the farmers, especially when another agency is administering the gleaning project.

State departments of agriculture can also be extremely valuable resources in helping to identify donors for gleaning projects. These agencies are not only closely tied to the individual growers — possibly even more than the FSA office — but are also usually the offices that approve and establish farmers' markets and organize the State and county fairs. Furthermore, the importance of involving the appropriate State and local agencies in a project such as this cannot be overstated, as such involvement helps to build a sense of community and cooperation at the local level.

Several summer project managers suggested that a database be set up that identifies and tracks the vital information that makes a gleaning project possible. Such a database would include information such as who is growing what food, who is likely to have excess crops, who might be willing to donate that excess to the gleaning project, when the different crops will be ready to be harvested, how long it would take to glean all or part of a field, the best method(s) for harvesting a given crop, and pick-up schedules for the harvested food being donated. The database can then be cross-referenced to a similar database that indicates the names, addresses, needs and preferences, and capacities of the recipients or recipient agencies, as well as names of volunteers who can be called on to gather the crops from the farmer's field.

Before going out to ask a farmer to donate, the project manager needs to anticipate questions that the farmer is likely to raise. Keep in mind that a farmer is going to have some unique concerns that will need to be addressed, and it is important not to make a commitment that will be impossible to keep, such as an absolute guarantee that no one can sue him if injured while on his land. (Anyone can file a lawsuit against anyone else. The "Good Samaritan" laws just set some guidelines for who would win such a lawsuit.) Be prepared to discuss the liability provisions in detail; have a copy of the "Good Samaritan" law, or a well-written summary of its provisions, to give the farmer.

Initiate a discussion of who will be responsible for providing the containers for the gleaned produce: Will they be provided by the farmer, or will they have to be brought in? What are the farmer's concerns about having all these unknown people on the farm? Does the farmer have ground rules that need to be identified up front (such as no use of the restroom facilities or the telephone in the house, don't drive vehicles in certain areas)? One final issue that will be very important to most farmers is how well-equipped the gleaning project is to handle produce on very short notice. If a project needs 3 or 4 days to make all the arrangements to get out to a certain farm, the farmer is not likely to want to participate, because he or she may not know how much there is to donate until it becomes necessary either to move the excess off the field or to plow it under so another crop can be planted.

It is important to remember that producers are professionals whose time and product are valuable. Neither should be wasted by promising to glean and then not showing up, or showing up at the wrong time or place, or showing up with the wrong type of gleaners (e.g., Boy Scouts, when the producer specifically said no children).

Identifying Donors for Food Rescue Projects

Most of the lessons that USDA learned about identifying and soliciting farmers as donors for field gleaning projects can be easily adapted and applied to commercial entities as potential donors for food rescue programs. In addition to knowing the applicable Good Samaritan laws, the project manager should also be conversant with State and local health department restrictions and requirements that would affect the donation of prepared foods, as well as basic food safety procedures for handling and storing of the donated items.

If the project is working in partnership with an established food bank, especially the larger ones with extensive recipient agencies, the manager should be very careful not to design a process that conflicts with, duplicates, or disrupts the food bank's regular donor list. One of the most frequent difficulties encountered during the summer projects was related to this issue, when the AmeriCorps project contacted a potential donor who was already a regular donor for an established food recovery system. As a general rule, new food recovery efforts should be extremely careful not to compete with pre-existing efforts.

The best way to convince potential donors to participate in a food rescue program, after reassuring them about the liability issues, is to offer them an arrangement that is as easy as possible. This means that once the donor has agreed to contribute allowable leftovers, the food rescue project would be prepared to do just about everything that the donor does not agree to do, such as arrange a pick-up schedule that is convenient for the donor, provide the transportation, and provide the resources needed to pick up the food and take it away.

Identifying Recipients

Obviously, recovering the food is only half the job; the second half consists of finding someone who can use the food once it has been recovered. In virtually every community in America today, there are families and individuals who lack the resources to obtain good quality, nutritious foods at prices they can afford.

Donated food recipients are not always homeless, or substance-abusers, or irresponsible, or even unemployed; they simply have to make some very hard choices about how to spend whatever funds they have. Unfortunately, food, particularly wholesome, healthy food, is not always one of the things they choose. Therefore, the task of identifying potential recipients who can benefit from a food recovery project is rarely difficult; the difficulty is in identifying those who will benefit most from such an effort.

Based on USDA's experiences with the AmeriCorps gleaning projects, it is much simpler and more efficient to establish a firm partnership with a local food bank or distributing agency that already has a regular clientele or recipients. This can be accomplished effectively at several levels. For example, a food bank, such as the Atlanta Community Food Bank or the Greater Chicago Food Depository, distributes recovered food to smaller, grass-roots types of organizations that then provide direct meal services or boxes/bags of food to needy families and individuals. When a project works through such an arrangement, it can devote more of its time, energy, and other resources to acquiring the food itself, because the food bank has a system in place to evaluate and allocate the recovered foods to those facilities that can use it best. This process works especially well in urban areas, by keeping the food recovery project managers from running the risk of competing with the larger organizations or of unnecessarily duplicating their efforts.

On the other hand, in some of the smaller communities, and particularly in rural areas, gleaning projects work best by delivering their produce directly to a shelter or soup kitchen. Project staff seem to find this approach more gratifying because they maintain a degree of control over the process a little longer, and can see first-hand the results of their efforts. As with the system described above, however, the final recipients of the recovered foods have already been identified by the local facility.

The third option—by far the most time-consuming and labor-intensive—has individuals and families solicited and identified directly by the gleaning project itself. Project managers work with local social service offices, and/or advertise the project to develop a pool of eligible recipients. Sometimes this is the only option available, in instances where relatively small amounts of food are expected to be recovered, or in the small rural communities that do not have facilities to provide emergency meal services or food assistance to those in need.

One additional benefit to this approach is that the project can establish its own criteria and requirements for eligibility, such as a requirement to attend a class on proper handling, storage, and preparation of the food that is received. But this option should be used only for projects that cannot find a local or regional food bank to work with as a partner.

Collecting the Food

Collection and transportation of recovered food were by far the most expensive aspects of the summer gleaning projects. Suitable containers to hold the produce as it was picked and delivered were absolutely essential. The farmers who donated the produce could not be expected to provide these containers because they represent a significant expense. Several projects were very successful in obtaining donations of boxes and bags for the gleaned food, but this is an area that needs to be budgeted carefully. Arrangements to obtain containers also need to be made early in the development of the gleaning project, because by the time the food is ready to be harvested, an adequate supply may not be available.

Transporting the Food

Although the purchase of containers for the gleaned food should be considered and budgeted as a significant expense, transportation is also a major expense. There are actually two separate issues: transportation of volunteers, and transportation of the food itself.

1. **Transportation of Volunteers** Although this issue did not arise consistently in all 22 projects, there were a few instances where it became a critical issue. USDA does not recommend that gleaning project managers commit to providing transportation for volunteers as a regular practice unless they already have the capacity to do so. With sufficient time allowed in the project development stage, contingency plans for transporting volunteers to and from the project site (farm, warehouse, soup kitchen, etc.) should be included in the initial project design.
2. **Transportation of Food.** Because freshly harvested produce is perishable, it must be transported to the delivery point as quickly and as safely as possible. Refrigerated trucks are always preferable, but are often prohibitively expensive. Regular (nonrefrigerated) trucks can be used as long as appropriate precautions are taken to ensure that the safety of the harvested produce is not compromised. Most of the summer projects incurred major expenses in renting trucks to carry the food that was gleaned either to a food bank with a cold storage facility or directly to a soup kitchen that would be using the food immediately. However, some projects were able to transport the gleaned/rescued food at no cost whatsoever, because they had established partnerships that provided this service. For example, the project in the State of Washington was able to use the Emergency Food Network's (EFN's) 40-foot refrigerated truck because EFN was one of the primary partners there. Another example of creative partnership was in Illinois. The Illinois National Guard provided trucks and drivers for the duration of the program.

Storing the Food

Storage of food recovered through the AmeriCorps gleaning projects was not a large problem. Those projects that did not deliver the food directly to its final destination, such as a homeless shelter where it was usually used immediately in that day's meal preparation, made sure that it was delivered to a food bank with an appropriate warehousing facility. Some concern was expressed by one of the project managers that when the latter procedure was used, the AmeriCorps project staff had no way to be sure that it was used promptly.

Communicating With the Public

Communicating the activities and successes of gleaning projects through the media helps generate support for food salvage efforts — and finding volunteers and new sources for food recovery. Media coverage also increases awareness and could lead to further use of food recovery efforts.

Salvaging excess food for distribution to the hungry has an innate high human interest factor, a key component in attracting media coverage. Initial project plans should incorporate a communications strategy outlining media goals and indicating specifically how they will be achieved. If time and staff resources are problems, a volunteer with media experience may be identified to spearhead media efforts, such as the developing of a list (with fax numbers) of news and assignment editors of print and broadcast media in the area. A partnering organization may also provide public relations assistance.

Planning media events with the sole purpose of attracting coverage is essential. Some suggestions include planning a kickoff ceremony, designating a Day of Food Recovery, or inviting a well-known personality or official to visit the project site. Maybe there is a novel aspect to a project that would draw media attention, such as a grade school class—or some homeless veterans—volunteering to glean for a day.

A week before the event, a media advisory should be sent, indicating the who, what, and where of the activity, daily and weekly, with a contact and telephone number. The day before the event, someone should telephone the appropriate editor at the local newspaper(s) as well as assignment editors at local television or radio stations. The day of the event, a news release goes out emphasizing its success.

Here are some other recommendations for communicating with the public:

- Ignore no media—but remember television has the largest audience.
- Don't forget radio talk shows—they are always looking for people to interview on issues or specific programs.
- Consider whether the public affairs department of the local television or radio stations would be willing to run public service announcements.
- When following up with media, don't call during deadline times. Find out the deadline hour for daily reporters, the deadline day of the week for weeklies, and call broadcast assignment editors no later than an hour before a news broadcast.
- If the time and financial resources are available, develop your own video release or radio actuality (a 1- or 2-minute news story on cassette for distribution to radio stations).
- Include specialized media, such as national periodicals on hunger, an area general interest magazine, or religious publications on your list.
- Send out press updates, such as: "A month after kickoff, the local gleaning project has harvested 500 pounds of vegetables, the equivalent of 250 meals for needy families."
- And always, always send out an end-of-project press release detailing the program's accomplishments and the people and partners who made it happen.

Recruiting and Managing Volunteers

Volunteers must be recruited, trained, supervised, thanked, motivated, and thanked again. Volunteers can be recruited from the membership of all project partners, as well as through the media. Recruitment efforts must be high-profile and persistent.

One of the best ways to manage volunteers is to be organized, so that the volunteers' time is not wasted. Telling people to show up at a field at 9:00 and then not getting to work until 10:00 can significantly reduce the number of volunteers next time.

In several projects, such as Baltimore, Maryland, and the Rio Grande Valley in Texas, the most reliable and satisfied volunteers were the people who were also the recipients of the food that was gleaned. Another extremely successful and innovative approach was to get volunteers from State correctional departments' alternate sentencing projects and minimum security inmates. The precautions and requirements for this approach were extensive, but project managers who tried it seemed to believe that the extra effort was worthwhile in light of both the quality and quantity of work accomplished.

Finally, some of the projects relied almost exclusively on the AmeriCorps members to glean the produce or arrange to have it harvested and picked up at the farm, rather than to facilitate the process by recruiting volunteers to get the job done. This area will need special attention for future gleaning projects, but it can likely be resolved with a slightly longer planning/start-up period and more direct treatment of the issue during the preliminary training and technical assistance phase of the program.

Conclusion

Mickey Weiss died in early 1996, but his legacy, *From the Wholesaler to the Hungry*, lives on. Mickey's life proves how one person can make a difference. What started with a few flats of raspberries and one man's humanitarian vision has expanded into a national network of community service.

Still, government must continue to take a leading role in ending hunger in America, not as a new program, but as a catalyst for action from all segments of the community and the Nation.

By pooling our resources, government, private business, individual volunteers, and the nonprofit sector can form food recovery partnerships to attack hunger at the grassroots.

All across this country, the shared experience of fighting hunger is already cementing strong bonds among individuals, organizations, and governments. As my friend, the late Congressman Bill Emerson stated so eloquently, "Hunger is an issue that, in its solution, should know no partisan or ideological bounds." It was my pleasure to work with Bill in the effort to alleviate hunger from our midst. Partisanship had no place in this endeavor; rather, a shared goal of eradicating the shadow of hunger helped us forge a stronger community and an enduring friendship.

Using some of the suggestions in this guide is an excellent way to strengthen this community feeling, and to build a future without hunger.

Large or small, there is a place in the food recovery community for each of us. I hope this guide will help you find your place.

Dan Glickman



Secretary of Agriculture

APPENDIX A:

Food Recovery on the Internet

Two possible approaches to finding gleaning and food recovery organizations and resources on the Internet are:

1. *General search of the World Wide Web*

A general search of the World Wide Web can be conducted using search tools such as YAHOO or LYCOS. When using these tools be aware that the terms “hunger” and “hunger resources” are more likely to identify the relevant organizations than the terms “gleaning” or “food recovery.”

2. *Beginning at specific sites*

The following web sites are good starting points to search for gleaning and food recovery related web sites:

USDA Gleaning and Food Recovery Home Page:

<http://www.usda.gov/fcs/glean.htm>

World Hunger Year (see the site's “hunger and poverty” links) :

<http://www.iglou.com/why/glean/>

Second Harvest:

<http://www.secondharvest.org/>

The Contact Center Network:

<http://www.contact.org/ccn.htm>

United Way:

<http://www.efsp.unitedway.org/>

APPENDIX B:

Food Recovery State Resource List

One way to find information about food recovery activities across the Nation is to call USDA's "1-800-GLEAN-IT" toll-free hotline. It is an easy-to-reach source of information on food recovery and how to volunteer or donate food.

Perhaps the best way to get involved is to contact an organization nearest you already working on food recovery-related issues. Listed below is a State-by-State directory of such organizations, marked by the following affiliation codes:

SH = "Second Harvest," which is a nationwide network of food banks. The largest charitable hunger relief organization in the country, it oversees the distribution of surplus food and grocery products through nearly 200 food banks and 50,000 charitable agencies. These food pantries, soup kitchens, and homeless shelters serve nearly 26 million people each year. In 1995, Second Harvest distributed 811.3 million pounds of food to hungry people. National contact: Christine Vladimiroff (312) 263-2303

WH = "From the Wholesaler to the Hungry," which has helped launch many systematic produce recovery programs and get them on their way to continuous and large-scale distribution of nutritious fresh fruits and vegetables to low-income people. National contacts: Susan H. Evans and Peter Clarke (213) 342-2613

FC = "Foodchain" (FCA = Foodchain affiliate) — Founded in 1992, Foodchain is a national network of perishable and prepared food rescue programs. It includes 116 member programs and 22 associate programs in 39 States and the District of Columbia. Membership requires organizations to establish safe food handling standards in accordance with their local health departments. In 1995, Foodchain programs distributed more than 100 million pounds of food to 7,000 agencies. The organization provides technical assistance and marketing support, and matches donors to member programs. National contact: Christina Martin (800) 845-3008

CES = "Cooperative Extension Service," comprises USDA-affiliated programs at the land-grant universities in each state. CES helps diverse agencies and community-based groups work together to establish local hunger programs, promote food safety and proper nutrition, and administer food recovery programs.

Alabama

Cooperative Extension Service (CES)

Auburn University, AL 36849-5621

Phone: (334) 844-2224

East Alabama Food Bank (SH)

144 Tichener Avenue

Auburn, AL 36830

(205) 821-9006

Fax: (205) 745-5606

The United Way Community FB (SH)

2524 2nd Street, West

Birmingham, AL 35207

(205) 252-7343

Fax: (205) 251-6098

Magic City Harvest (FC)

P.O. Box 11292

Birmingham, AL 35202

(205) 591-3663

Wiregrass Area United Way

Food Bank (SH)

382 Twitchell Road

Dothan, AL 36303

(205) 794-9775

Fax: (205) 794-4776

Food Bank of North Alabama (SH)

2000 Vernon Street #B

Huntsville, AL 35805

(205) 539-2256

Fax: (205) 539-1437

Bay Area Food Bank (SH)

551 C. Western Drive

Mobile, AL 36607

(334) 471-1608

Fax: (334) 471-1626

Twelve Baskets Program (FCA)

521 Trade Center Street

Montgomery, AL 36108

(334) 263-3784

Fax: (334) 262-6854

Montgomery Area Food

Bank, Inc. (SH)

521 Trade Center Street

Montgomery, AL 36108-2107

(334) 263-3784

Fax: (334) 262-6854

Selma Area Food Bank (SH)

P.O. Box 2513

497 Oak Street

Selma, AL 36702

(205) 872-4111

West Alabama Food Bank (SH)

P.O. Box 030442

Tuscaloosa, AL 35403

(205) 759-5519

1890 Extension Programs (CES)

Tuskegee University

Tuskegee, AL 36088

Phone: (205) 727-8808

Alaska

Food Bank of Alaska (SH)

2121 Spar Avenue

Anchorage, AK 99501

(907) 272-3663

Fax: (907) 277-7368

Fairbanks Community Food

Bank (SH)

517 Gaffney Road

Fairbanks, AK 99701-4913

(907) 452-7761

Fax: (907) 456-2377

Southeast Alaska Food Bank (SH)

5597 Aisek Street

Juneau, AK 99801

(907) 780-4359

Fax: (907) 780-4098

Nome Community Center, Inc. (SH)

P.O. Box 98

Nome, AK 99762

(907) 443-5259

Fax: (907) 443-2990

Kenai Peninsula Food Bank (SH)
P.O. Box 1267
Soldotna, AK 99669-1267
(907) 262-3111
Fax: (907) 262-6428

Arizona

United Food Bank (SH) (WH)
358 E. Javelina
Mesa, AZ 85210
(602) 9264897
Fax: (602) 926-7025

Borderlands Food Bank (WH)
1186 N. Hohokam Drive
Nogales, AZ 85621
(520) 287-2627

*Association of Arizona Food
Banks (WH)*
234 N. Central, Suite 125
Phoenix, AZ 85004
(602) 252-9088

St. Vincent De Paul Food Bank (WH)
420 West Watkins Street
Phoenix, AZ 85003
(602) 261-6851

St. Mary's Food Bank (WH)
2841 North 31st Avenue
Phoenix, AZ 85009-1518
(602) 352-3640

Waste Not, Inc (FC)
7375 E. Second Street
Scottsdale, AZ 85251
(602) 941-1841

Westside Food Bank (SH) (WH)
13050 W. Elm
Sun City, AZ 85372
(602) 242-3663
Fax: (602) 583-9245

Tucson's Table (WH) (SH) (FC)
23 West 27th Street
P.O. Box 26727
Tucson, AZ 85726-6727
(520) 622-0525
Fax: (520) 624-6349

*SE Arizona Food Bank Assn. (SH)
(WH)*
401 East Maley
Willcox, AZ 85643
(520) 3844433
Fax: (520) 384-5378

*Yuma Community Food Bank (SH)
(WH)*
495 E. 10th Street
Yuma, AZ 85364
(520) 343-1243
Fax: (520) 782-7924

Arkansas

SW Arkansas Foodbank (SH)
P.O. Box 585
Arka Delphia, AR 71923
(501) 246-8244

Northwest Arkansas Foodbank (SH)
1420 N., 32nd
Ft. Smith, AR 72914
(501) 785-0582
Fax: (501) 785-3218

*Food Bank of Northeast Arkansas
(SH)*
3406 S. Culberhouse
Jonesboro, AR 72403
(501) 932-3663
Fax: (501) 933-6639

Cooperative Extension Service (CES)
University of Arkansas
Little Rock, AR 72203
(501) 671-2111

*Second Harvest Food Bank of Ark.
(SH)*
8121 Distribution Drive
Little Rock, AR 72209
(501) 565-8121
Fax: (501) 565-0180

Potluck, Inc. (FC)
8400 Asher Avenue
Little Rock, AR 72204
(501) 568-1147
Fax: (501) 565-8941

Ozark Food Bank (SH)
1901 Townwest Dr.
Rogers, AR 72756
(501) 631-8774

Bradley County Helping Hand (SH)
P.O. Box 312
Warren, AR 71671
(501) 226-5512

California

Golden Empire Gleaners (SH)
2030 Fourteenth Street
Bakersfield, CA 93301-5001
(805) 324-2767
Fax: (805) 324 2779

Kern County Food Bank (SH)
P.O. Box 134
Bakersfield, CA 93302
(805) 634-1075
Fax: (805) 325-0175

Daily Bread (FCA)
2447 Prince Street
Berkeley, CA 94705
(510) 848-3522

FIND, Inc. (SH)
P.O. Box 41
Cathedral City, CA 92235-0041
(619) 328-3663
Fax: (619) 328-3994

Butte County Gleaners, Inc. (SH)
1436 Unit E - Nord Avenue
Chico, CA 95926
(916) 899-3758
Fax: (916) 899-0307

South Central Food Distributor (SH)
600 North Alameda
Compton, CA 90221
(310) 635-7938

Contra Costa Food Bank (SH) (FC)
5121 Port Chicago Hwy.
P.O. Box 271966
Concord, CA 94527
(510) 676-7543
Fax: (510) 671-7933

Rural Human Services, Inc. (SH)
811 G. Street
Cresant City, CA 95437
(707) 464 7441

Food For People (SH)
315 V Street
Eureka, CA 95501
(707) 445-3166

Clear Lake Gleaners (SH)
P.O. Box 266
1896 Big Valley Rd.
Finley, CA 95435
(707) 263-8082

*Mendocino Food & Nutrition
Program (SH)*
P.O. Box 70
910 N. Franklin Street
Ft. Bragg, CA 95437
(707) 964-9404

Senior Gleaners (SH)
3185 Longview Drive North
Highlands, CA 95660
(916) 971-1530
Fax: (916) 482-3450

*The Food Bank of Southern
California (FCA) (WH)*
1444 San Francisco Avenue
Long Beach, CA 90813
(310) 435-3577
Fax: (310) 437-6168

*Charitable Distribution
Facility (WH)*
1601 E. Olympic Blvd., Bay 100
Los Angeles, CA 90021
(213) 622-0902

*Extra Helpings
Los Angeles Regional FB (SH) (FC)*
1734 E. 41st Street
Los Angeles, CA 90058-1502
(213) 234-3030, x131
Fax: (213) 234-0943

*San Joaquin County Food
Bank (SH)*
704 E. Industrial Park Drive
Manteca, CA 95337
(209) 833-3663
Fax: (209) 239-2086

Golden Harvest (SH)
P.O. Box 2085
Merced, CA 95344
(209) 723-3641

Napa Food Bank (SH)
1755 Industrial Way, #24
Napa, CA 94558
(707) 253-6128

Oakland Potluck (FC)
Preservation Park
678 13th Street
Oakland, CA 94612
(510) 272-0414
Fax: (510) 272-0145

*Alameda Co. Comm. Food
Bank (SH)*
10901 Russet Street
Oakland, CA 94603
(510) 568-3663
Fax: (510) 568-3895

St. Vincent De Paul Society (SH)
9235 San Leandro Street
Oakland, CA 94603
(510) 568-3663
Fax: (510) 568-3895

Harvest Bag—Oceano (SH)
P.O. Box 628
Oceano, CA 93445
(805) 489-4223

*Food Rescue for People in Need
Food Distribution Center (SH)(FC)*
426-A W. Almond Street
Orange, CA 92626
(714) 771-1343
Fax: (714) 771-7813

*Food Share R.P.M.'s Inc.
Food Share, Inc. (FC) (SH)*
4156 N. Southbank Rd.
Oxnard, CA 93030
(805) 647-3945
Fax: (805) 485-4156

Emergency Food and Clothing (SH)
444 E. Washington
Pasadena, CA 91104
(818) 797-6072

*Food Bank Coalition of San Luis
Obispo. (SH)*
P.O. Box 2070
Paso Robles, CA 93447
(805) 238-4664

*Shasta Senior Nutrition
Program (SH)*
1205 Court Street
Redding, CA 96001
(916) 246-9580
Fax: (916) 244-0525

Survive Food Bank (SH)
2950-B Jefferson Street
Riverside, CA 92504-4360
(909) 359-4757
Fax: (909) 359-8314

Comm. Resources Council, Inc. (SH)
133 Church Street
Roseville, CA 95678
(916) 783-0481
Fax: (916) 783-4013

*Sacramento Area Community
Kitchen (FC) (WH)*
P.O. Box 292700
Sacramento, CA 95829
(916) 387-9000, x118
Fax: (916) 387-7046

*Prepared Food Program
Food Bank for Monterey Co. (SH)
(FC)*
815 W. Market Street, Suite 5
Salinas, CA 93901
(408) 758-1523
Fax: (408) 758-5925

San Diego Food Bank (SH)
33375 Decatur Road
San Diego, CA 92133-1221
(619) 523-8811
Fax: (619) 523-8817

*Love's Gift Hunger Relief Program
(FC)*
P.O. Box 370900
San Diego, CA 92137
(619) 581-3663

San Francisco Food Bank (SH) (WH)
333 Illinois Street
San Francisco, CA 94107
(415) 957-1076
Fax: (415) 957-1896

Food Runners (FC)
2579 Washington Street
San Francisco, CA 94115
(415) 929-1866
Fax: (415) 788-8924

*Second Helpings
Second Harvest Food Bank of Santa
Clara/San Mateo Counties (SH) (FC)
(WH)*
750 Curtner Avenue
San Jose, CA 95125-2118
(408) 266-8866
Fax: (408) 266-9042

*Foodbank of Santa Barbara
County (SH)*
4554 Hollister Avenue
Santa Barbara, CA 93110
(805) 967-5741
Fax: (805) 683-4951

The California Grey Bears (SH)
2710 Chanticleer Avenue
Santa Cruz, CA 95062
(408) 479-1055

Westside Foodbank (SH)
P.O. Box 1565
Santa Monica, CA 90406
(310) 314-1150
Fax: (310) 314-0030

*The Redwood Empire Food
Bank (SH)*
1111 Petaluma Hill Road
Santa Rosa, CA 95404
(707) 528-2717
Fax: (707) 528-6437

*Amador-Tuolumme Comm.
Action (SH)*
427 N. Highway 49, Suite 302
Sonoma, CA 95370
(209) 533-1397
Fax: (209) 533-1034

St. Helena Food Pantry (FCA)
P.O. Box 108
St. Helena, CA 94574
(707) 963-5183

FoodLink for Tulare County (SH)
8000 W. Doe Avenue
Visalia, CA 93279
(209) 651-3663
Fax: (209) 651-2569

.....

*Second Harv. Santa Cruz, San Ben.
(SH)*
Errington Road
Watsonville, CA 95077
(408) 722-7110
Fax: (408) 722-0435

*Yolo County Coalition Against
Hunger (SH)*
2070 H Eastmain Street
Woodland, CA 95695
(916) 668-0690

*Yuba-Sutter Gleaners Food
Bank (SH)*
460 A Street
Yuba City, CA 95991
(916) 673-3834

Colorado

Food Resource Center (FC)
P.O. Box 1497
Avon, CO 81620
(303) 926-6160
Fax: N/A

*Table Share
Community Food Share (SH) (FC)*
5547 Central Avenue
Boulder, CO 80301
(303) 443-0623
Fax: (303) 449-7004

Care and Share, Inc. (SH)
4875 N. Park Drive
Colorado Springs, CO 80949-9175
(719) 528-1247
Fax: (719) 528-5833

*Denver's Table
Food Bank of the Rockies (SH) (FC)*
10975 E. 47th Avenue
Denver, CO 80239
(303) 371-9250
Fax: (303) 371-9259

Cooperative Extension Service (CES)
Colorado State University
Fort Collins, CO 80523
(970) 491-5798

*The Prepared Food Program
The Food Distribution Center
(SH) (FC)*
1301 Blue Spruce
P.O. Box 2221
Fort Collins, CO 80522-2221
(970) 493-4477
Fax: (970) 493-5122

Weld Food Bank (SH)
104 11th Avenue
Greeley, CO 80631
(970) 356-2199
Fax: (970) 356-2297

Connecticut

Fair Share Table (FC)
99 Old Academy Rd.
Fairfield, CT 06430
(203) 259-6463

Food Bank of Fairfield County (SH)
71 Timko Street
Fairfield, CT 06430
(203) 368-1691

*Foodshare of Greater Hartford (SH)
(FC) (WH)*
PO Box 2019
Hartford, CT 06144-2019
(203) 688-6500
Fax: (203) 688-2776

*Agricultural Experiment Station
(CES)*
University of Connecticut
New Haven, CT 06504
Phone: (203) 789-7272

Connecticut Food Bank (SH)
P.O. Box 8686
New Haven, CT 06531
(203) 469-5000
Fax: (203) 469-4871

Table To Table (FC)

c/o the Sheraton Stamford Hotel
One First Stamford Place
Stamford, CT 06902
(203) 323-3211
Fax: (203) 351-1986

Food Bank of Lower Fairfield

538 Canal Street
Stamford, CT 06902
(203) 358-8898
Fax: (203) 358-8306

Cooperative Extension System (CES)

University of Connecticut
Storrs, CT 06269-4017
(203) 486-1783

Rachel's Table (FC)

360 Amity Rd.
Woodbridge, CT 06525
(203) 387-2424, x325
Fax: (203) 387-1818

Delaware

Food Bank of Delaware (SH)

14 Garfield Way
Newark, DE 19713
(302) 292-1305
Fax: (302) 292-1309

District of Columbia

Cooperative Extension Service (CES)

University of District of Columbia
Washington, DC 20017
Phone: (202) 274-6900

D.C. Central Kitchen (FC) (WH)

425 Second St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001
(202) 234-0707
Fax: (202) 986-1051

Capital Area Comm. FB (SH) (WH)

645 Taylor Street, NE
Washington, DC 20017
(202) 526-5344
Fax: (202) 529-1767

Florida

Tampa Bay Harvest (FC)

13575 58th St. N., #179
Clearwater, FL 34620
(813) 538-7777
Fax: (813) 535-8485

*Brevard Community Food
Bank (SH)*

817 Dixon Blvd., Suite 16
Cocoa, FL 32922
(407) 639-2883

Farm Share, Inc.

State Farmers Market, Building 12
300 N. Krome Avenue
Florida City, FL 33034-3414
(305) 246-3276
Fax: (305) 246-3128

Treasure Coast Food Bank (SH)

704 B Farmers Market Road
Fort Pierce, FL 34982
(407) 489-5676

Southwest Florida Food Bank (SH)

P.O. Box 05-0134
Ft. Myers, FL 33905
(813) 334-7007
Fax: (813) 337-1399

Cooperative Extension Service (CES)

University of Florida
Gainesville, FL 32611-0310
(904) 392-0404

*Bread of the Mighty Food
Bank, Inc. (SH)*

P.O. Box 5872
Gainesville, FL 32602
(904) 336-0839

*First Coast Food Runners
Second Harvest of NE
Florida (SH) (FC)*

1502 Jessie Street
Jacksonville, FL 32206
(904) 353-3663
Fax: (904) 358-4281

.....

AGAPE Food Bank (SH)
803 Palmetto
Lakeland, FL 33801
(813) 686-7153
Fax: (813) 655-7074

PASCO Food Depot (SH)
3424 Land O Lakes Blvd
Land O Lakes, FL 34639
(813) 949-1421

Extra Helpings (FC) (SH) (WH)
Daily Bread Food Bank
5850 NW 32nd Ave.
Miami, FL 33142
(305) 634-5088 x209
Fax: (305) 633-0036

First Step Food Bank (SH)
P.O. Box 4774
Ocala, FL 34478-4774
(904) 732-5500

Second Helpings (FC)
Second Harvest Food Bank of
Central Florida
2008 Brengle Ave.
Orlando, FL 32808
(407) 295-1066
Fax: (407) 295-5299

Second Harvest of Central
Florida (SH)
2515 Shader Road
Orlando, FL 32804
(407) 295-1066
Fax: (407) 292-4758

Twelve Baskets from Sanibel-
Captiva (FCA)
1978 Wild Lime Drive
Sanibel, FL 33957
(941) 472-0673

Second Harvest of the Big Bend
Second Helpings (SH) (FC)
4809 Market Place
Tallahassee, FL 32303
(904) 562-3033
Fax: (904) 562-6176

Divine Providence Food Bank (SH)
212 N. Newport Avenue
Tampa, FL 33606
(813) 254-1190
Fax: (813) 258-5802

Georgia

The Food Bank of SW Georgia (SH)
502 W. Roosevelt Avenue
Albany, GA 31701
(912) 883-2139
Fax: (912) 883-9005

Cooperative Extension Service (CES)
The University of Georgia
Athens, GA 30602-4356
(706) 542-8866

Athens' Full Plate (FC)
594 Oconee Street
Athens, GA 30605
(706) 546-8293
Fax: (706) 546-9180

Food Bank of Northeast
Georgia (SH)
145 Fritz Mar Lane
Athens, GA 30608
(706) 354-8191

Atlanta's Table (FC)
Atlanta Community Food Bank
970 Jefferson St., NW
Atlanta, GA 30318
(404) 892-1250
Fax: (404) 892-4026

Atlanta Community Food Bank (SH)
970 Jefferson Street, NW
Atlanta, GA 30318
(404) 892-9822
Fax: (404) 892-4026

The Master's Table (FCA)
842 Fenwick Street
Augusta, GA 30901
(706) 722-0607

Golden Harvest Food Bank (SH)
3310 Commerce Drive
Augusta, GA 30919-0878
(706) 736-1199
Fax: (706) 736-1375

Interfaith Action Food Bank (SH)
5928 Coca-Cola Blvd.
Columbus, GA
(706) 561-4755
Fax: (706) 561-0896

Middle Georgia Community Food Bank (SH)
137 College Street
Macon, GA 31208-5024
(912) 742-3958
Fax: (912) 742-8735

Second Servings
Sec. Harv. of Coast GA (SH) (FC)
(WH)
5 Carolan Street
Savannah, GA 31401
(912) 236-6750
Fax: (912) 238-1391

Hawaii

Hawaii Island Food Bank (SH)
140 Holomua Street
Hilo, HI 96720
(808) 935-3050
Fax: (808) 935-3794

Hawaii Food Bank, Inc. (SH)
2611 A Kilihau Street
Honolulu, HI 96819-2021
(808) 836-3600
Fax: (808) 836-2272

Idaho

Idaho Food Bank Ware., Inc. (SH)
(WH)
4375 S. Apple
Boise, ID 83701
(208) 336-9643
Fax: (208) 336-9692

Cooperative Extension System (CES)
University of Idaho
Moscow, ID 83844-3188
(208) 885-6972 or -6545

Illinois

Greater Chicago Food Depository
(SH) (WH) (FC)
4501 S. Tripp Ave.
Chicago, IL 60632
(312) 247-4282
Fax: (312) 247-4232

River Bend Food Bank (SH)
309 12th Street
Moline, IL 61265
(309) 764-7434
Fax: (309) 764-9388

Southern Illinois Food Warehouse
(SH)
RR1, Box 121A
Opdyke, IL 62872
(618) 244-6146

Heart of Illinois Harvest (FC)
c/o Salvation Army
P.O. Box 9702
Peoria, IL 61612-9702
(309) 693-1400
Fax: (309) 693-1413

Peoria Area Food Bank (SH)
1000 Southwest Adams
Peoria, IL 61602
(309) 671-3906
Fax: (309) 671-3925

Rochelle Food Bank (SH)
780 Lincoln Avenue
Rochelle, IL 61068
(815) 562-9082

Hunger Connection (FC)
320 South Avon Street
Rockford, IL 61102
(815) 961-7283
Fax: (815) 961-0036

Bethlehem Center Food Bank (SH)

600 Industrial Drive
St. Charles, IL 60174
(630) 443-6910
Fax: (630) 443-6916

Central Illinois Foodbank (SH)

2000 E. Moffat
Springfield, IL 62791
(217) 522-4022
Fax: (217) 522-6418

Cooperative Extension Service (CES)

University of Illinois
Urbana, IL 61801
(217) 244-2855

Eastern Illinois Foodbank (SH)

208 West Griggs
Urbana, IL 61801
(217) 328-3663
Fax: (217) 328-3670

Indiana

East Central Reg. Indiana FB (SH)

1417 Meridian Street
Anderson, IN 46016-1830
(317) 649-0292
Fax: (317) 649-5779

Meal Share (FC) (SH)

Hoosier Hills Food Bank

615 North Fairview
Bloomington, IN 47404
(812) 334-8374
Fax: (812) 334-8377

Southern Indiana Food Bank (SH)

P.O. Box 588
Columbus, IN 47201
(812) 378-7486
Fax: (812) 378-4812

Tri-State Food Bank (SH)

801 E. Michigan Street
Evansville, IN 47711-5631
(812) 425-0775
Fax: (812) 425-0776

Second Helping (FC)

*Community Action Program of
Evansville & Vanderburgh
Counties, Inc.*

27 Pasco
Evansville, IN 47708
(812) 425-4241, x231
Fax: (812) 425-4255

*Community Harvest Food
Bank (SH)*

PO Box 10967
Ft. Wayne, IN 46855
(219) 447-3696
Fax: (219) 447-4859

Northwest Indiana Foodbank (SH)

2248 W. 35th Avenue
Gary, IN 46408-1849
(219) 980-1777
Fax: (219) 980-1720

*Gleaners Food Bank of Indiana
(SH)*

1102 East 16th Street
Indianapolis, IN 46202
(317) 925-0191
Fax: (317) 927-3189

Eastern Indiana Food Bank (SH)

201 East Main St.
Richmond, IN 47374
(312) 966-7733

North Central Indiana FB (SH)

216 W. Ewing Avenue
South Bend, IN 46613
(219) 232-9986
Fax: (219) 232-0143

Terre Haute Catholic Charities (SH)

1356 Locust Street
Terre Haute, IN 47803
(812) 232-1447
Fax: (812) 232-1447

Cooperative Extension Service (CES)

Purdue University
West Lafayette, IN 47907-1264
(317) 494-8252

Iowa

HACAP Food Reservoir (SH)

1201 Continental Place NE
Cedar Rapids, IA 52402
(319) 393-7811
Fax: (319) 393-6263

Food Bank of Iowa (SH) (FCA)

30 Northeast 48th Place
Des Moines, IA 50313
(515) 244-6555
Fax: (515) 244-6556

Food Bank of Southern Iowa (SH)

225 S. Benton
Ottumwa, IA 52501
(515) 682-3403

Siouxland Tri State Food Bank

P.O. Box 985
Sioux City, IA 51102
(800) 792-3663

Prepared and Perishable Food

Rescue Program

Cedar Valley Food Bank (SH) (FCA)

106 E. 11th Street
Waterloo, IA 50703-4830
(319) 235-0507
Fax: (319) 235-1027

Kansas

Flint Hills Breadbasket (SH)

905 Yuma
Manhattan, KS 66502
(913) 537-0730
Fax: (913) 537-1353

Let's Help Food Bank (SH)

302 Van Buren
P.O. Box 2492
Topeka, KS 66603
(913) 232-4357
Fax: (913) 234-6208

Kansas Foodbank Warehouse (SH)

806 East Boston
Wichita, KS 67211
(316) 265-4421
Fax: (316) 265-9747

Kentucky

Kentucky Food Bank, Inc. (SH)

105 Warehouse Ct.
Elizabethtown, KY 42702
(502) 769-6997
Fax: (502) 769-9340

Cooperative Extension Service (CES)

University of Kentucky
Lexington, KY 40564-1264
(606) 257-3887

God's Pantry Food Bank, Inc. (SH)

104 South Forbes Road
Lexington, KY 40511-2025
(606) 255-6592
Fax: (606) 254-6330

Dare to Care (SH) (WH) (FCA)

5803 Fem Valley Rd.
P.O. Box 35458
Louisville, KY 40232-5458
(502) 966-3821
Fax: (502) 966-3827

Purchase Area Development Dist. (SH)

P.O. Box 588
Mayfield, KY 42066-8588
(502) 247-7171

Louisiana

Food Bank of Central LA (SH)

3223 Baldwin Avenue
Alexandria, LA 71301
(318) 445-2773
Fax: (318) 484-2898

Lagniappe Du Coeur (FC)
Greater Baton Rouge Food Bank
766 Chippewa Street
Baton Rouge, LA 70821-2996
(504) 359-9940
Fax: (504) 355-1445

Cooperative Extension Service (CES)
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, LA 70894-5100
(504) 388-3329

Second Harvest of Greater (SH)
New Orleans
1201 Sams Avenue
New Orleans, LA 70123-2236
(504) 734-1322
Fax: (504) 733-8336

Maine

Good Shepherd Food Bank (SH)
415 Lisbon Street
Lewiston, ME 04240
(207) 782-3554
Fax: (207) 782-9893

Cooperative Extension Service (CES)
University of Maine
Orono, Maine 04469-5717
(207) 581-3310

Maryland

Food Link (FC)
2666 Riva Rd.
3rd Floor-MS 8302
Annapolis, MD 21401-1787
(410) 222-7853
Fax: (410) 222-7855

The MD Food Bank, Inc. (SH) (WH)
241 North Franklinton Road
Baltimore, MD 21223
(410) 947-0404
Fax: (410) 947-1853

Second Helping (FC)
The Maryland Food Bank, Inc.
241 N. Franklinton Rd.
Baltimore, MD 21223-1040
(410) 947-4442
Fax: (410) 947-1853

Howard County Food Bank (SH)
9250 Rumsey Road
Columbia, MD 21045
(410) 313-7240
Fax: (410) 313-7383

Western MD Food Bank (SH)
P.O. Box 243
Cumberland, MD 21501
(301) 722-2797
Fax: (301) 722-6046

Harford County Food Bank (SH)
P.O. Box 1005
Edgewood, MD 21040
(410) 679-8186
Fax: (410) 679-4306

Harvest (Food Resources) (FC)
18237 Lyles Dr.
Hagerstown, MD 21740
(301) 790-1037
Fax: (301) 791-2215

Washington County Food Resources (SH)
930 Eldridge Drive
Hagerstown, MD 21740
(301) 733-4002
Fax: (301) 791-3313

Southern Maryland Warehouse (SH)
P.O. Box 613
Hughesville, MD 20637
(301) 274-0695
Fax: (410) 257-1002

Garrett County Community Action (SH)
P.O. Box 449
Oakland, MD 21550
(410) 334-9431
Fax: (410) 334-8555

Massachusetts

Second Helpings

Greater Boston Food Bank (SH) (FC)

99 Atkinson Street
Boston, MA 02118-9712
(617) 427-5555
Fax: (617) 427-0146

Fair Foods (WH)

3 Nottingham Terrace
Dorchester, MA 02121
(617) 288-6185

Cape Cod Food Bank (SH)

P.O. Box 236
Harwich, MA 02671
(508) 432-6519

The Food Bank Farm

Food Bank of Western Massachusetts (SH) (FC)

97 N. Hatfield Road
Hatfield, MA 01038-0160
(413) 247-9738
Fax: (413) 247-9577

Fresh Foods Initiative (FC)

Worcester County Food Bank

731 Hartford Turnpike
Shrewsbury, MA 01545
(508) 842-3663
Fax: (508) 842-7405

Worcester County Food Bank (SH)

731 Hartford Turnpike
Shrewsbury, MA 01545
(508) 842-3663
Fax: (508) 842-7405

Rachel's Table (FC)

Jewish Fed. Of Greater Springfield

1160 Dickinson Street
Springfield, MA 01108
(413) 733-9165
Fax: (413) 737-4348

Rachel's Table

A Project of Jewish Fed.

633 Salisbury St.
Worcester, MA 01609
(508) 799-7699
Fax: (508) 798-0962

Michigan

Huron Harvest Food Bank

Food Gatherers (SH) (FC)

1731 Dhu Varren Rd.
Ann Arbor, MI 48105
(313) 761-2796
Fax: (313) 930-0550

Food Bank of South Central

Michigan (SH)

5451 Wayne Road
Battle Creek, MI 49016-0408
(616) 964-3663
Fax: (616) 966-4147

Gleaners Community Food Bank (SH)

2131 Beaufait
Detroit, MI 48207
(313) 923-3535
Fax: (313) 924-6313

Cooperative Extension Service (CES)

Michigan State University
East Lansing, MI 48824
(517) 353-9694

Food Movers (FC)

P.O. Box 6576
East Lansing, MI 48824
(517) 336-8940
Fax: (517) 336-0035

Food Bank of Eastern Michigan (SH)

2312 Lapeer Road
Flint, MI 48503
(810) 239-4441
Fax: (810) 239-4498

Second Harvest Gleaners Food Bank (SH)

1250 Front Avenue
Grand Rapids, MI 49504
(616) 458-7856
Fax: (616) 458-0113

Western Upper Peninsula Food Bank (SH)

P.O. Box 420
Hancock, MI 49930
(906) 482-5548
Fax: (906) 482-5512

Livingston Community Food Bank (SH)

746 S. Michigan
Howell, MI 48843
(517) 546-6830

Central Upper Peninsula Food Bank (SH)

P.O. Box 565
Ishpeming, MI 49849
(906) 485-5946
Fax: (906) 485-4988

Kalamazoo Loaves and Fishes (SH)

913 E. Alcott
Kalamazoo, MI 49001
(616) 343-3663

American Red Cross Reg. FDC (SH)

2116 Mint Road
Lansing, MI 48906
(517) 321-6807
Fax: (517) 321-1580

Manna Project (SH)

P.O. Box 910
Petoskey, MI 49770
(616) 347-8852

Food Bank of Oakland County (SH)

120 E. Columbia
Pontiac, MI 48343
(810) 332-1473
Fax: (810) 332-7135

Hidden Harvest (FC)

Saginaw Community Foundation & Good Neighbors Mission

1318 Cherry Street
P.O. Box 401
Saginaw, MI 48606
(517) 753-4749

Forgotten Harvest (FC)

21711 W. 10 Mile Rd., #200
Southfield, MI 48075
(810) 350-3663
Fax: (810) 350-9928

Minnesota

North Country Food Bank, Inc. (SH)

424 North Broadway
Crookston, MN 56716
(218) 281-7356
Fax: (218) 281-7374

Second Harvest of Northern Lakes (SH)

2002 West Superior Street Suite #9
Duluth, MN 55806
(218) 727-5653
Fax: (218) 727-0105

Second Harvest North Central Food Bank (SH) (FC)

118 10th Street, SE
Grand Rapids, MN 55744
(218) 326-4420
Fax: (218) 326-0254

Second Harvest of Greater Minneapolis (SH) (WH)

8405 10th Avenue, North
Minneapolis, MN 55427
(612) 593-9844
Fax: (612) 593-2712

Channel One Food Bank (SH)

131 35th Street, SE
Rochester, MN 55904
(507) 287-2350
Fax: (507) 287-2351

Twelve Baskets
Second Harvest St. Paul Food Bank
(SH) (WH) (FC)
1140 Gervais Avenue
St. Paul, MN 55109
(612) 484-5117
Fax: (612) 484-1064

Cooperative Extension Service (CES)
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, MN 55108
(612) 624-6286

Mississippi

Twelve Baskets Food Bank (SH)
P.O. Box 1457
Biloxi, MS 39533
(601) 388-6881

The Gleaners, Inc. (FC)
395 North Mart Plaza
P.O. Box 9883
Jackson, MS 39286-0883
(601) 981-4240

MS Food Network (SH)
440 W. Beatty Street
P.O. Box 411
Jackson, MS 39205
(601) 353-7286
Fax: (601) 948-6710

Missouri

Central Missouri Food Bank (SH)
2000 Pennsylvania Drive
Columbia, MO 65202
(573) 474-1020
Fax: (573) 474-9932

Kansas City Harvest
Harvesters (SH) (WH) (FC)
1811 N. Topping
Kansas City, MO 64120-1258
(816) 231-3173, x37
Fax: (816) 231-7044

Boot Heel Food Bank (SH)
945 South Kings Hwy
Sikeston, MO 63801
(573) 471-1818
Fax: (573) 471-3659

Ozarks Share-A-Meal
Ozarks Food Harvest (SH) (FC)
615 N. Glenstone
Springfield, MO 65802-2115
(417) 865-3411
Fax: (417) 865-0504

MO-KAN Regional Food Bank (SH)
915 Douglas
St. Joseph, MO 64506
(816) 364-4442
Fax: (816) 364-6404

Someone Cares Mission (WH)
1301 Benton Street
St. Louis, MO 63106
(314) 621-6703

St. Louis Area Food Bank (SH)
5959 St. Louis Avenue
St. Louis, MO 63120
(314) 383-3335
Fax: (314) 382-3414

Operation Food Search, Inc. (FC)
9445 Dielman Rock Island Dr.
St. Louis, MO 63132
(314) 569-0053 x11
Fax: (314) 569-0381

Montana

Montana Food Bank Network (SH)
P.O. Box 2073
Missoula, MT 59806
(406) 721-3825
Fax: (406) 721-3875

Nebraska

Mid Nebraska Food Bank (SH)

P.O. Box 2288
Kearney, NE 68848
(308) 234-2595

Daily Harvest

Food Bank of Lincoln, Inc. (SH) (FC)

4800 North 57th Street
Lincoln, NE 68507
(402) 466-8170
Fax: (402) 466-6124

Foodnet, Inc. (FC)

1911 "R" Street
Lincoln, NE 68503
(402) 438-3135

ILI Food Bank (SH)

P.O. Box 116
Norfolk, NE 68701
(402) 371-5631

The Nebraska Food Bank (SH)

723 North 18th Street
Omaha, NE 681024621
(402) 341-1915

Nevada

Comm. Food Bank of Clark Co. (SH)

3505 E. Charleston
Las Vegas, NV 89104
(702) 459-3663
Fax: (702) 459-3630

Food Bank of Northern Nevada (SH)

994 Packer Way
Sparks, NV 89431-6441
(702) 331-3663
Fax: (702) 331-3765

New Hampshire

Cooperative Extension Service (CES)

University of new Hampshire
Durham, NH 03824
(603) 862-2465

New Hampshire Food Bank (SH)

62 West Brook Street
Manchester, NH 03101-1215
(603) 669-6821
Fax: (603) 669-0270

New Jersey

Tri-County Community

Action Agency

143 W. Broad Street
Bridgeton, NJ 08302
(609) 451-6330
Fax: (609) 455-7288

Food Bank of South Jersey (SH)

1361 Walnut Street
Camden, NJ 08103
(609) 963-3663
Fax: (609) 963-9050

Cooperative Extension Service (CES)

Rutgers University
Camden, NJ 08102
(609) 225-6169

Extra Helping

Community Food Bank of

New Jersey

(SH) (FC)

31 Evans Terminal Road
Hillside, NJ 07205
(908) 355-3663
Fax: (908) 355-0270

Norwescap Food Bank (SH)

340 Anderson Street
Phillipsburg, NJ 08865
(908) 454-4322
Fax: (908) 454-2030

Second Helping (FC) (SH)
The Foodbank of Monmouth/Ocean Counties
516 Passaic Ave.
Spring Lake, NJ 07762
(908) 974-2265
Fax: (908) 974-2267

Greater Mercer Food Co-op (SH)
151 Mercer Street
Trenton, NJ 08611
(609) 396-1506
Fax: (609) 396-8363

New Mexico

Second Harvest Roadrunner Food Bank (SH)
P.O. Box 12924
Albuquerque, NM 87195
(505) 247-2052
Fax: (505) 242-6471

Life Saver Food Bank (SH)
P.O. Box 1476
225 E. Brady
Clovis, NM 88101
(505) 762-1387
Fax: (505) 763-2240

Southeast New Mexico Food Bank (SH)
P.O. Box 839
Hobbs, NM 88241
(505) 393-9580

Food Brigade of Santa Fe (FCA)
2442 Cerrillos Rd., #136
Santa Fe, NM 87505
(505) 471-8030

New York

The Food Shuttle (FCA)
c/o The Junior League of Albany
419 Madison Avenue
Albany, NY 12216
(518) 462-1111

Food For Survival, Inc. (FC)
Hunts Point Co-op
355 Food Center Dr.
Bronx, NY 10474
(718) 991-4300
Fax: (718) 893-3442

Food Bank of Western NY (SH) (WH)
91-95 Holt Street
Buffalo, NY 14206-2293
(716) 852-1305
Fax: (716) 852-7858

Food Bank of Central New York (SH) (FC) (WH)
6970 Schuyler Road
East Syracuse, NY 13057-9791
(315) 437-1899
Fax: (315) 434-9629

Food Bank of Southern Tier (SH)
945 County Route 64
Elmira, NY 14903
(607) 796-6061
Fax: (607) 796-6028

Cooperative Extension Service (CES)
Cornell University
Ithaca, NY 14853-4401
Phone: (607) 255-2130

Friendship Donations Network (FCA)
101 Oxford Pl.
Ithaca, NY 14850
(607) 272-6758

Moveable Feast
Produce for the People Program (WH) (FC) (SH)
Regional Food Bank of Northeastern New York
965 Albany-Shaker Rd.
Latham, NY 12110-1478
(518) 786-3691
Fax: (518) 786-3004

Community Action Agency of Franklin County, Inc.
89 W. Main Street
P.O. Box 270
Malone, NY 12953
(518) 483-1261

.....

Food Patch, Inc. (FC) (SH)
358 Saw Mill River Road
Millwood, NY 10546
(914) 923-1100
Fax: (914) 923-1198

Island Harvest (FC)
199 Second St.
Mineola, NY 11501
(561) 294-8528
Fax: (561) 747-6843

City Harvest (FC) (SH)
159 W. 25th St., 10th Floor
New York, NY 10001-7201
(212) 463-0456
Fax: (212) 727-2439

Food for Survival, Inc. (SH) (WH)
355 Food Center Drive
New York, NY 10474
(718) 991-4300
Fax: (718) 893-3442

Heart and Soul (FC)
1501 Pierce Ave.
Niagara Falls, NY 14301
(716) 285-0794
Fax: (716) 285-3966

FOODSHARE- People to People (FC)
261 Mountainview Ave.
Nyack, NY 10960
(914) 358-4606
Fax: (914) 353-4780

Foodlink, Inc. (FC)) (SH)
56 & 100 West Avenue
Rochester, NY 14611
(716) 328-3380, x29
Fax: (716) 328-9951

Long Island Cares Reg. Food Bank (SH)
Pilgrim Center
West Brentwood, NY 11717
(516) 435-0454
Fax: (516) 273-2184

Food Shuttle of Western NY, Inc. (FC)
100 St. Gregory Ct.
Williamsville, NY 14221
(716) 688-2527

North Carolina

MANNA Food Bank (SH)
627 Swannanoa River Road
Asheville, NC 28805-2445
(704) 299-3663
Fax: (704) 299-3664

Metrolina Food Bank (SH)
500 B Spratt Street
Charlotte, NC 28233
(704) 376-1785
Fax: (704) 342-1601

North Carolina Harvest (FC)
2910 Selwyn Ave., #127
Charlotte, NC 28209
(704) 342-FOOD
Fax: (704) 372-5150

Albemarle Food Bank-Pantry, Inc. (SH)
313 S. Road Street
Elizabeth City, NC 27906-1704
(919) 335-4035
Fax: (919) 335-4797

Cape Fear Community Food Bank (SH)
406 Deep Creek Road
Fayetteville, NC 28302
(910) 485-8809
Fax: (910) 485-4394

Greensboro's Table (FC)
Greensboro Urban Ministry
305 W. Lee St.
Greensboro, NC 27406
(910) 271-5975

Cooperative Extension Service (CES)
North Carolina State University
Raleigh, NC 28795-7605
(910) 515-2770

.....

Food Bank of North Carolina (SH)
4701 Beryl Road
Raleigh, NC 27606
(919) 833-9027
Fax: (919) 833-9461

Inter-Faith Food Shuttle (FC) (WH)
216 Lord Anson Dr.
Raleigh, NC 27610
(919) 250-0043
Fax: (919) 250-0416

*Second Helpings of Winston-Salem
Food Bank of NW NC (SH) (FC)*
3655 Reed Street
Winston Salem, NC 27107-5428
(910) 784-5770
Fax: (910) 784-7369

Food Bank of Coastal Carolina (SH)
P.O. Box 1311
Wilmington, NC 28402
(910) 251-1465

North Dakota

Cooperative Extension Service (CES)
North Dakota State University
Fargo, ND 58105-5437
(701) 231-7173

Great Plains Food Bank (SH)
1104 NP Avenue
Fargo, ND 58107
(701) 232-6219
Fax: (701) 232-3871

Daily Bread (FC)
P.O. Box 389
Fargo, ND 58107
(701) 232-2624
Fax: (701) 232-3871

Ohio

*Akron-Canton Regional
Foodbank (SH)*
546 Grant Street
Akron, OH 44311
(330) 535-6900
Fax: (330) 996-5337

*Second Harvest of North Central
Ohio (SH)*
8105 Leavitt Road
Amherst, OH 44001
(216) 986-2442
Fax: (216) 986-2448

GMN - Tri-County CAC, Inc. (SH)
615 North Street
P.O. Box 285
Caldwell, OH 43724
(614) 732-2388
Fax: (614) 732-4158

*Queen City Servings
Free Store/Food Bank, Inc. (SH) (FC)*
1250 Tennessee Avenue
Cincinnati, OH 45229
(513) 482-4533
Fax: (513) 482-4504

Cleveland Food Bank, Inc. (SH)
1557 East 27th Street
Cleveland, Ohio 44114
(216) 696-6007
Fax: (216) 696-6236

*Ohio State University
Extension (CES)*
Columbus, OH 43210
Phone: (614) 292-5512

*Second Servings
Mid-Ohio Food Bank (SH)
(FC) (WH)*
1625 W. Mound Street
Columbus, OH 43223-1809
(614) 274-7770
Fax: (614) 274-8063

Operation Food Share, Inc. (FCA)
80 Mead Street
Dayton, OH 45402
(513) 222-4625
Fax: (513) 224-8271

American Red Cross (FC)
Emergency Food Bank PFPF (SH)
Operation Food Share
370 W. First St.
P.O. Box 517
Dayton, OH 45402
(937) 461-0265
Fax: (937) 461-3310

Shared Harvest Food Bank (SH)
5901 Dixie Highway
Fairfield, OH 45014
(513) 874-0114
Fax: (513) 874-0152

Lima Area Food Bank (SH)
117 S. Kenilworth Ave.
P.O. Box 1566
Lima, OH 45802-1566
(419) 222-7946
Fax: (419) 222-5942

Southeastern Ohio Foodbank (SH)
40 St. Charles Street
Nelsonville, OH 45764-1194
(614) 753-4951
Fax: (614) 753-2600

Food Pantry Network (SH)
159 Wilson Street
P.O. Box 4284
Newark, OH 43058-4284
(614) 349-8563
Fax: (614) 345-2380

Country Neighbor, Inc. (SH)
P.O. Box 212
Orwell, OH 44076
(216) 437-6311

Northcoast Food Rescue (FC) WH)
2639 Wooster Road
Rocky River, OH
(216) 356-9449
Fax: (216) 356-9424

Loaves and Fishes Foodbank (SH)
641 E. High Street
Springfield, OH 45505
(513) 325-8715
Fax: (513) 325-6240

Toledo-Northwest Ohio Food Bank (SH)
359 Hamilton Street
Toledo, OH 43602
(419) 242-5000
Fax: (419) 241-4455

Second Harvest of Mahoning Valley (SH)
1122 E. Midlothian Blvd.
Youngstown, OH 44502
(330) 783-1122
Fax: (330) 783-9234

Oklahoma

Second Helpings
Oklahoma City Food Bank (SH)
(FC)
30 SE 17th Street
P.O. Box 26306
Oklahoma City, OK 73126
(405) 236-8349
Fax: (405) 236-5119

Table to Table
Tulsa Community Food Bank (SH) (FC)
1150 N. Iroquois Avenue
Tulsa, OK 74106
(918) 585-2800
Fax: (918) 585-2862

Oregon

Clatsop County Comm.Action (SH)
1010 Duane #207
Astoria, OR 97103-4524
(503) 325-4274

Central Oregon Comm.Action (SH)
1293 NW Wall Street, #100
Bend, OR 97701-1900
(503) 389-7520
Fax: (503) 548-6013

.....

The Gleaning Network (FC)
211 N. Front St.
Central Point, OR 97502
(503) 664-5244

SW Oregon Comm. Act. Cmtte. (SH)
P.O. Box 929
Coos Bay, OR 97420-0209
(503) 269-0443
Fax: (503) 269-0787

Cooperative Extension Service (CES)
Oregon State University
Corvallis, OR 97331-5106
(541) 737-1019

Linn Benton Food Share (SH)
945 SW 2nd Suite A
Corvallis, OR 97333-4443
(503) 752-1010
Fax: (503) 752-2348

Food Rescue Express (FC)
Food for Lane County
255 Madison St.
Eugene, OR 97402
(503) 343-2822
Fax: (503) 343-5019

Josephine Co. Food Share (SH)
317 NW B Street
Grants Pass, OR 97526-2033
(503) 474-5450
Fax: (503) 474-5105

*Klamath/Lake Counties
Food Bank (SH)*
304 Vandenberg Dr. #41
Klamath Falls, OR 97603-1939
(503) 882-1223
Fax: (503) 885-6187

Community Connection (SH)
1504 Albany
La Grande, OR 97850-2621
(541) 963-7532
Fax: (541) 963-7971

Yamhill County Comm. Action (SH)
P.O. Box 621
McMinnville, OR 97128-0621
(503) 472-0457
Fax: (503) 472-5555

Access Food Share
P.O. Box 4666
Medford, OR 97501-0188
(503) 779-6691
Fax: (503) 779-8886

Lincoln County Food Share (SH)
535 NE 1st Street
Newport, OR 97365-3126
(541) 265-8578
Fax: (541) 265-2948

Treasure Valley Food Bank (SH)
P.O. Box 937
Ontario, OR 97914-0937
(503) 889-7651
Fax: (503) 889-4940

Capeco (SH)
721 SE Third Street
Pendleton, OR 97801-0530
(800) 752-1139
Fax: (503) 276-7541

Food Train/Food Depot (FC)
The Society of St. Vincent de Paul
3601 SE 27th
Portland, OR 97202
(503) 234-1114
Fax: (503) 233-5581

Oregon Food Bank (SH)
2540 NE Riverside Way
Portland, OR 97211
(503) 282-0555
Fax: (503) 282-0922

UCAN Food Shares (SH)
2448 W. Harvard
Roseburg, OR 97470-2506
(503) 672-3441
Fax: (503) 672-1983

.....

Marion Polk Food Share (SH)
2305 Front Avenue NE
Salem, OR 97303-6623
(503) 581-3855
Fax: (503) 588-4077

Columbia Pacific Food Bank (SH)
474 Milton Way
St. Helens, OR 97051-2153
(503) 397-9708
Fax: (503) 397- 3290

*Mid-Columbia Community
Action (SH)*
P.O. Box 901
The Dalles, OR 97058-0901
(503) 298-5131
Fax: (503) 298-5141

Tillamook Food Bank (SH)
P.O. Box 543
Tillamook, OR 97141-0543
(503) 842-4826

Pennsylvania

Second Harvest of Lehigh Valley (SH)
2045 Harvest Way
Allentown, PA 18104
(610) 434-0875
Fax: (610) 435-9540

Food For Families, Altoona (SH)
2201 Union Ave.
Altoona, PA 16601
(814) 944-4357

Beaver County Salvation Army (SH)
P.O. Box 11
Beaver Falls, PA 15010
(412) 846-2330
Fax: (412) 846-9551

McKean County Food Bank (SH)
20 Russell Blvd
Bradford, PA 16701
(814) 362-0071

Homeless Care Foundation (SH)
5800 E. Elwood Ave.
Bristol, PA 19007
(215) 788-8802

Christian United Storehouse (SH)
312 E. Cunningham St.
Butler, PA 16001
(412) 282-2655

Cumberland Valley XS (FC)
Box 491
Chambersburg, PA 17201
(716) 263-8165

Westmoreland County Food Bank
100 Devonshire
Delmont, PA 15626-1699
(412) 832-8335
Fax: (412) 832-0534

*Second Harvest Northwest
Pennsylvania (SH)*
1703 Ash Street
Eric, PA 16503
(814) 459-3663
Fax: (814) 456-6481

Community Food Warehouse (SH)
821 Broadway Avenue
Farrell, PA 16121
(412) 981-0353
Fax: (412) 981-7949

*Fresh Produce Distribution Program
South Central Pennsylvania Food
Bank (SH) (FC)*
3908 Corey Road
Harrisburg, PA 17109
(717) 564-1700
Fax: (717) 561-4636

Indiana County Comm.Act. (SH)
Box 187
Indiana, PA 15701
(412) 465-2657

Food For Families (SH)
945 Franklin St.
Johnstown, PA 15901
(814) 535-3315
Fax: (814) 535-5374

Armstrong Co. Comm. Action (SH)
Armsdale Admin. Bldg.
Road #8, Box 287
Kittanning, PA 16201
(412) 548-3405

Greater Pitts. Comm. Food Bank (SH) (WH)
3200 Walnut Street
McKeesport, PA 15134-0127
(412) 672-4949
Fax: (412) 672-4740

Greater Berks Food Bank (SH)
1011 Tuckerton Court
Muhlenberg, PA 19605
(610) 926-5802
Fax: (610) 926-7638

Lawrence Co. Commissioners (SH)
Lawrence Co. Center
430 Court Street
New Castle, PA 16101
(412) 656-2163
Fax: (412) 652-9646

Channels (FC)
331 Bridge St.
P.O. Box 724
New Cumberland, PA 17070
(717) 774-8220
Fax: (717) 774-3655

Philabundance (FC)
6950 Germantown Ave.
P.O. Box 18927
Philadelphia, PA 19119-0927
(215) 844-3663
Fax: (215) 844-4556

Greater Philadelphia Food Bank (SH) (WH)
302 West Berks Street
Philadelphia, PA 19122-2239
(215) 739-7394

Share Food Program, Inc. (SH)
2220 Hunting Park Avenue
Philadelphia, PA 19129
(215) 223-2220
Fax: (215) 223-3073

Fayette County Food Bank (SH)
92 N. Beeson
Uniontown, PA 15401
(412) 437-8180
Fax: (412) 437-4418

Corner Cupboard Food Bank (SH)
P.O. Box 489
Waynesburg, PA 15370
(412) 627-9784

Commission on Economic Opportunity (SH)
211 S. Main Street
Wilkes Barre, PA 18701-1596
(717) 826-0510
Fax: (717) 829-1665

Puerto Rico

Caribbean Food Bank (SH)
PO Box 2989
Bayamon, PR 00960
(787) 740-3663
Fax: (787) 786-8810

Rhode Island

Rhode Island Community Food Bank (SH) (FC)
104 Hay Street
West Warwick, RI 02893
(401) 826-3073
Fax: (401) 826-2420

South Carolina

The Soup Kitchen (FC)
Charleston InterFaith Crisis Ministry
P.O. Box 20038
Charleston, SC 29413-0038
(803) 723-2726
Fax: (803) 577-6667

Harvest Hope Food Bank (SH)
1021 George Rogers Blvd.
Columbia, SC 29202
(803) 765-9181
Fax: (803) 252-3100

Loaves & Fishes (FC)

1990 Augusta St.
1900 Building #900
Greenville, SC 29605
(803) 232-3595

Second Helpings, Inc. (FC)

P.O. Box 23621
Hilton Head Island, SC 29925
(803) 842-7305

Lowcountry Food Bank (SH)

65 Royal Road
Ladson, SC 29456
(803) 871-8732
Fax: (803) 875-1669

Comm. Food Bank of Piedmont (SH)

206 S. Main Street
Mauldin, SC 29662-0873
(864) 675-0350
Fax: (864) 675-0360

A.C.F Food Source Network (FC)

1509 Havens Dr., Unit C
N. Myrtle Beach, SC 29582
(803) 272-1526

South Dakota

Cooperative Extension Service (CES)

South Dakota State University
Brookings, SD 57007-9988
(605) 688-4038

Black Hills Regional Food Bank (SH)

1844 Lombardy Drive
Rapid City, SD 57701
(605) 348-2689
Fax: (605) 348-8440

Second Harvest of South Dakota (SH)

351 1 North First Avenue
Sioux Falls, SD 57104
(605) 335-0364
Fax: (605) 335-6617

Tennessee

Chattanooga Area Food Bank (SH)

3402 N. Hawthorne Street
Chattanooga, TN 37406
(423) 622-1800
Fax: (423) 622-3663

Second Harvest of NE Tennessee (SH)

1924 West G Street
Elizabethton, TN 37643
(423) 543-3663
Fax: (423) 543-5991

Second Harvest of West Tennessee (SH)

255 N. Highland
Jackson, TN 38302-2301
(901) 424-3663
Fax: (901) 427-3663

Knoxville Harvest

Second Harvest of East Tennessee
(SH) (FC)
922 Delaware
Knoxville, TN 37921
(423) 521-0000
Fax: (423) 521-0040

Round Up

Memphis Food Bank (SH) (FC)

239 S. Dudley Street
Memphis, TN 38104-3203
(901) 527-0841
Fax: (901) 528-1172

Nashville's Table, Inc. (FC)

1416 Lebanon Road
Nashville, TN 37210
(615) 244-4564
Fax: (615) 244-6312

Second Harvest Food Bank of Nash. (SH)

608 20th Avenue North
Nashville, TN 37203
(615) 329-3491
Fax: (615) 329-3988

Texas

Food Bank of Abilene (SH)

5505 N. First
Abilene, TX 79603
(915) 695-6311
Fax: (915) 695-6827

The Food Connection

High Plains Food Bank (SH) (FC)

815 S. Ross
Amarillo, TX 79120
(806) 374-8562
Fax: (806) 371-7459

Perishable Food Program

Capital Area Food Bank of Texas (FC) (SH)

3731 Drossett Drive
P.O. Box 18311
Austin, TX 78760
(512) 448-2111
Fax: (512) 448-2524

Texas Agricultural

Extension Service (CES)

Texas A&M University
College Station, TX 77843-2471
(409) 845-6379

Brazos Food Bank (SH)

P.O. Box 9489
College Station, TX 77840
(409) 822-2668

Food Bank of Corpus Christi (SH)

826 Krill Street
Corpus Christi, TX 78403
(512) 887-6291
Fax: (512) 887-7687

Dallas Hunger Link

North Texas Food Bank (SH) (FC) (WH)

4306 Shilling Way
Dallas, TX 75237-1021
(214) 330-1396
Fax: (214) 331-4104

Tarrant Area Food Bank (SH)

2600 Cullen
Ft. Worth, TX 76147-0094
(817) 332-9177
Fax: (817) 877-5148

End Hunger Network Food

Loop (FC)

1770 St. James, #204
Houston, TX 77056
(713) 963-0099
Fax: (713) 963-0199

The Houston Food Bank (SH)

(FCA) (WH)

3811 Eastex Freeway, Hwy. 59
Houston, TX 77026-3237
(713) 223-3700
Fax: (713) 223-1424

Laredo Regional Food

Bank, Inc. (FC)

P.O. Box 6487
Laredo, TX 78042
(210) 723-3725
Fax: (210) 723-3799

Laredo-Webb County Food

Bank (FC)(SH)

4010 N. Jarvis Avenue
Laredo, TX 78041-5477
(210) 726-3120
Fax: (210) 725-1309

Second Helpings

South Plains Food Bank (SH) (FC)

4612 Locust Avenue
Lubbock, TX 79404
(806) 763-3003
Fax: (806) 741-0850

Food Bank of the Rio Gr. Valley (SH)

2601 Zinnia
McAllen, TX 78502-6251
(210) 682-8101
Fax: (210) 682-7921

.....

Permian Basin Food Bank (SH)

PO Box 4242
Odessa, TX 79760
(915) 580-6333
Fax: (915) 580-0807

1890 Extension Programs (CES)

Prairie View A&M University
Prairie View, TX 77446-3059
(409) 857-2023

Concho Valley Food Bank

P.O. Box 1207
San Angelo, TX 76902
(915) 658-3987
Fax: (915) 944-1684

Second Servings

San Antonio Food Bank (SH) (FC)

4311 Director Drive
San Antonio, TX 78219
(210) 337-3663
Fax: (210) 337-2646

One Point of Light (FC)

c/o The Volunteer Center
3000 Texas Blvd.
Texarkana, TX 75503
(903) 793-4903
Fax: (903) 794-1398

Regional East Texas Food Bank (SH)

P.O. Box 6974
Tyler, TX 75711
(903) 597-3663
Fax: (903) 597-7659

Community Food Bank of

Victoria (FC)

3809 E. Rio Grande Street
P.O. Box 5085
Victoria, TX 77903
(512) 578-0591
Fax: (512) 573-7381

Food For People (SH)

318 South Fifth
Waco, TX 76701
(817) 753-4593

Wichita Falls Area Food Bank (SH)

1230 Midwestern Pky.
Wichita Falls, TX 76307-0623
(817) 766-2322
Fax: (817) 766-2112

Utah

Give S.O.M.E.

Utah Food Bank (WH) (FC)

1025 South 700 West
Salt Lake City, UT 84104-1504
(801) 978-2452
Fax: (801) 978-9565

Utah Food Bank (SH)

1025 West 700 South
Salt Lake City, UT 84104
(801) 978-2452
Fax: (801) 978-0295

Vermont

Cooperative Extension System (CES)

University of Vermont
Burlington, VT 05405-0148
Phone: (802) 656-0669

Vermont Foodbank, Inc. (SH)

P.O. Box 254
South Barre, VT 05670-0254
(802) 476-3341
Fax: (802) 476-3326

Virginia

Lazarus at the Gate (FCA)

6925 Columbia Pike, #621
Annandale, VA 22003-3466
(703) 354-3296
Fax: (703) 573-0098

The Society of St. Andrew (FC)

P.O. Box 329
Big Island, VA 24526
(804) 299-5949
Fax: (804) 299-5949

.....

Cooperative Extension Service (CES)
Virginia Tech
Blacksburg, VA 24061-0228
(540) 231-7156

Seed of Life (SH)
Rt. 1, Box 72
Bland, VA 24315
(540) 688-4808

Fredericksburg Area Food Bank (SH)
1327 Alum Springs Road
Fredericksburg, VA 22401
(540) 371-7666
Fax: (540) 371-3186

New Life Crisis (SH)
P.O. Box 698
Galax, VA 24333
(703) 236-0449

Food Donation Connection (FCA)
Route 2, Box 224
Newport, VA 24128
(800) 831-8161
Fax: (540) 544-7871

*Virginia's Table Peninsula
Food Bank of the Virginia Peninsula
(SH) (FC)*
9912 Hosier Street
Newport News, VA 23601
(804) 596-7188
Fax: (804) 595-2507

*Fresh Foods Initiative
Foodbank of SE Virginia (SH) (WH)
(FC)*
2308 Granby Street
Norfolk, VA 23517
(757) 624-1333
Fax: (757) 627-8588

*Virginia's Table
Central VA Foodbank, Inc. (SH) (FC)*
4444 Sarellen Road
Richmond, VA 23231
(804) 226-1899
Fax: (804) 226-9034

*Second Harvest of Southwest
Virginia (SH) (FC) (WH)*
1111 Shenandoah Avenue, N.W.
Roanoke, VA 24001-2868
(540) 342-3011
Fax: (540) 342-0056

Blue Ridge Area Food Bank (SH)
PO Box 937
Verona, VA 24482
(540) 248-3663
Fax: (540) 248-6410

Washington

The Salvation Army - Anacortes (SH)
P.O. Box 303
Anacortes, WA 98221
(360) 293-6682
Fax: (360) 299-9251

Salvation Army-Bellingham (SH)
P.O. Box 5036
Bellingham, WA 98227
(206) 733-1410
Fax: (206) 738-1920

Bellingham Food Bank
P.O. Box 6056
Bellingham, WA 98227
(360) 676-0392
Fax: (360) 676-0410

Jefferson Comm. Action Council (SH)
P.O. Box 207
Chimacum, WA 98325
(360) 732-4822
Fax: (360) 385-5185

Rural Resources (SH)
N. 320 Main
Colville, WA 99114
(509) 684-8421
Fax: (509) 684-4740

Snohomish County Food Bank (SH)
P.O. Box 839
Everett, WA 98206-0839
(206) 259-3191
Fax: (206) 258-2838

.....

Lower Columbia Comm.Action (SH)
P.O. Box 2129
Longview, WA 98632-0173
(206) 425-3430
Fax: (206) 425-6657

Operation First Harvest (WH)
P.O. Box 1275
Mercer Island, WA 98040
(206) 236-0408

North Whidbey Help House (SH)
4029 40th NW
Oak Harbor, WA 98277
(206) 675-3888

Port Angeles Corps. Comm. Ctr. (SH)
P.O. Box 2229
Port Angeles, WA 98362
(360) 452-7679
Fax: (360) 457-6267

Northwest Harvest (WH)
P.O. Box 12272
Seattle, WA 98102
(206) 625-7520

*Seattle's Table
Food Lifeline (SH) (FC)*
15230 15th Avenue, NE
Seattle, WA 98155
(206) 545-6567
Fax: (206) 545-6616

Central Kitsap Food Bank (SH)
P.O. Box 748
Silverdale, WA 98383
(360) 692-9818
Fax: (360) 692-9818

Spokane Food Bank (SH) (FC)
1234 E. Front Avenue
Spokane, WA 99202
(509) 534-6678
Fax: (509) 534-8252

Cooperative Extension Service (CES)
Washington State University
Tacoma, WA 98409
(206) 591-7180

United Citizens Betterment Org. (SH)
P.O. Box 446
Yelm, WA 98597
(360) 458-7100
Fax: (360) 458-4226

Blue Mountain Food Share (SH)
West 901 Rose
Walla Walla, WA 99362
(509) 529-3561
Fax: (509) 529-3562

W. Food Distribution Center (SH)
620 Lewis Street
Wenatchee, WA 98801
(509) 665-0320
Fax: (609) 662-1737

*Klickitat/Skamonia Dev. Council
(SH)*
P.O. Box 1580
White Salmon, WA 98672
(509) 493-3954

West Virginia

South W.VA. Evangelical Assoc. (SH)
P.O. Box 6
Coal Mountain, WV 24823
(304) 583-2104

Mountaineer Food Bank (SH)
416 River Street
Gassaway, WV 26624
(304) 364-5518
Fax: (304) 364-8213

*Huntington Area Food
Bank, Inc. (SH)*
1663 Seventh Avenue
Huntington, WV 25703-1411
(304) 523-6029
Fax: (304) 523-6086

Cooperative Extension Service (CES)
West Virginia University
Morgantown, WV 26506
Phone: (304) 293-2694

Wisconsin

Feed My People (SH)

P.O. Box 1714
Eau Claire, WI 54702
(715) 835-9415

Second Harvest of Southern Wisconsin (SH)

2802 Dairy Drive
Madison, WI 53704
(608) 223-9121
Fax: (608) 223-9840

Second Harvest Food Bank of Wisconsin (SH)

1700 W. Fond Du Lac Avenue
Milwaukee, WI 53205
(414) 931-7400
Fax: (414) 931-1996

Second Harvest of Fox Valley (SH)

1436 Progress Lane
Omro, WI 54962
(414) 865-6626
Fax: (414) 685-6639

Wyoming

Joshua's Distribution Center (SH)

714 CY Avenue
Casper, WY 82601
(307) 265-0242

Wyoming Food Bank, Inc. (SH)

P.O. Box 5553
Cheyenne, WY 82003
(307) 778-3020

APPENDIX C:

Text of Emerson Good Samaritan Food Donation Act

PUBLIC LAW 104-210

An Act

To encourage the donation of food and grocery products to nonprofit organizations for distribution to needy individuals by giving the Model Good Samaritan Food Donation Act the full force and effect of law.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1.

CONVERSION TO PERMANENT LAW OF MODEL GOOD SAMARITAN FOOD DONATION ACT AND TRANSFER OF THAT ACT TO CHILD NUTRITION ACT OF 1966.

(a) Conversion to Permanent Law.—Title IV of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 is amended—

(1) by striking the title heading and sections 401 and 403 (42 U.S.C. 12671 and 12673); and

(2) in section 402 (42 U.S.C. 12672)—

(A) in the section heading, by striking “model” and inserting “Bill Emerson”;

(B) in subsection (a), by striking “Good Samaritan” and inserting “Bill Emerson Good Samaritan”;

(C) in subsection (b)(7), to read as follows:

“(7) Gross negligence.—The term “gross negligence” means voluntary and conscious conduct (including a failure to act) by a person who, at the time of the conduct, knew that the conduct was likely to be harmful to the health or well-being of another person;”

(D) by striking subsection (c) and inserting the following:

(c) Liability for Damages From Donated Food and Grocery Products.—

(1) Liability of person or gleaner.—A person or gleaner shall not be subject to civil or criminal liability arising from the nature, age, packaging, or condition of apparently wholesome food or an apparently fit grocery product that the person or gleaner donates in good faith to a nonprofit organization for ultimate distribution to needy individuals.

(2) Liability of nonprofit organization.—A nonprofit organization shall not be subject to civil or criminal liability arising from the nature, age, packaging, or condition of apparently wholesome food or an apparently fit grocery product that the nonprofit organization received as a donation in good faith from a person or gleaner for ultimate distribution to needy individuals.

(3) Exception.—Paragraphs (1) and (2) shall not apply to an injury to or death of an ultimate user or recipient of the food or grocery product that results from an act or omission of the person, gleaner, or nonprofit organization, as applicable, constituting gross negligence or intentional misconduct.”; and

(E) in subsection (f), by adding at the end the following:

“Nothing in this section shall be construed to supersede State or local health regulations.”

(b) Transfer to Child Nutrition Act of 1966.—Section 402 of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12672) (as amended by subsection (a))—

(1) is transferred from the National and Community Service Act of 1990 to the Child Nutrition Act of 1966;

(2) is redesignated as section 22 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966; and

(3) is added at the end of such Act.

(c) Conforming Amendment.—The table of contents for the National and Community Service Act of 1990 is amended by striking the items relating to Title IV.

SECTION OF THE NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE ACT OF 1990 THAT WAS AMENDED BY THE EMERSON GOOD SAMARITAN FOOD DONATION ACT:

Public Law No. 101-610, 104 Stat. 3183 (codified at 42 U.S.C. 12671-12673) (1990)

TITLE IV- FOOD DONATIONS

SEC. 401. SENSE OF CONGRESS CONCERNING ENACTMENT OF GOOD SAMARITAN FOOD DONATION ACT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—It is the sense of Congress that each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the territories and possessions of the United States should

(1) encourage the donation of apparently wholesome food or grocery products to nonprofit organizations for distribution to needy individuals; and

(2) consider the model Good Samaritan Food Donation Act (provided in section 402) as a means of encouraging the donation of food and grocery products.

(b) DISTRIBUTION OF COPIES. —The Archivist of the United States shall distribute a copy of this title to the chief executive officer of each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the territories and possessions of the United States.

SEC. 402. MODEL GOOD SAMARITAN FOOD DONATION ACT.

(a) SHORT TITLE. —This section may be cited as the “Good Samaritan Food Donation Act”.

(b) DEFINITIONS. —As used in this section:

(1) APPARENTLY FIT GROCERY PRODUCT.—The term “apparently fit grocery product” means a grocery product that meets a quality and labeling standards imposed by Federal, State, and local laws and regulations even though the product may not be readily marketable due to appearance, age, freshness, grade, size, surplus, or other conditions.

(2) APPARENTLY WHOLESOME FOOD. —The term “apparently wholesome food” means food that meets all quality and labeling standards imposed by Federal, State, and local laws and regulations even though the food may not be readily marketable due to appearance, age, freshness, grade, size, surplus, or other conditions.

(3) DONATE. —The term “donate” means to give without requiring anything of monetary value from the recipient, except that the term shall include giving by a nonprofit organization to another nonprofit organization, notwithstanding that the donor organization has charged a nominal fee to the donee organization, if the ultimate recipient or user is not required anything of monetary value.

(4) FOOD. —The term “food” means any raw, cooked, processed, or prepared edible substance, ice, beverage, or ingredient used or intended for use in whole or in part for human consumption.

(5) GLEANER. —The term “gleaner” means a person who harvests for free distribution to the needy, or for donation to a nonprofit organization for ultimate distribution to the needy, an agricultural crop that has been donated by the owner.

(6) GROCERY PRODUCT. —The term “grocery product” means a nonfood grocery product, including a disposable paper or plastic product, household cleaning product, laundry detergent, cleaning product, or miscellaneous household item.

(7) GROSS NEGLIGENCE. —The term “gross negligence” means voluntary and conscious conduct by a person with knowledge (at the time of the conduct) that the conduct is likely to be harmful to the health or well-being of another person.

(8) INTENTIONAL MISCONDUCT. —The term “intentional misconduct” means conduct by a person with knowledge (at the time of the conduct) that the conduct is harmful to the health or well-being of another person.

(9) NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION. —The term “nonprofit organization” means an incorporated or unincorporated entity that —

(A) is operating for religious, charitable, or educational purposes; and

(B) does not provide net earnings to, or operate in any other manner that inures to the benefit of, any officer, employee, or shareholder of the entity.

10) PERSON. —The term “person” means an individual, corporation, partnership, organization, association, or governmental entity, including a retail grocer, wholesaler, hotel, motel, manufacturer, restaurant, caterer, farmer, and nonprofit food distributor or hospital. In the case of a corporation, partnership, organization, association, or governmental entity, the term includes an officer, director, partner, deacon, trustee, council member, or other elected or appointed individual responsible for the governance of the entity.

(c) LIABILITY FOR DAMAGES FROM DONATED FOOD AND GROCERY PRODUCTS. —A person or gleaner shall not be subject to civil or criminal liability arising from the nature, age, packaging, or condition of apparently wholesome food or an apparently fit grocery product that the person or gleaner donates in good faith to a nonprofit organization for ultimate distribution to needy individuals, except that this paragraph shall not apply to an injury to or death of an ultimate user or recipient of the food or grocery product that results from an act or omission of the donor constituting gross negligence or intentional misconduct.

(d) COLLECTION OR GLEANING OF DONATIONS. —A person who allows the collection or gleaning of donations on property owned or occupied by the person by gleaners, or paid or unpaid representatives of a nonprofit organization, for ultimate distribution to needy individuals shall not be subject to civil or criminal liability that arises due to the injury or death of the gleaner or representative, except that this paragraph shall not apply to an injury or death that results from an act or omission of the person constituting gross negligence or intentional misconduct.

(e) PARTIAL COMPLIANCE. —If some or all of the donated food and grocery products do

not meet all quality and labeling standards imposed by Federal, State, and local laws and regulations, the person or gleaner who donates the food and grocery products shall not be subject to civil or criminal liability in accordance with this section if the nonprofit organization that receives the donated food or grocery products-

(1) is informed by the donor of the distressed or defective condition of the donated food or grocery products;

(2) agrees to recondition the donated food or grocery products to comply with all the quality and labeling standards prior to distribution; and

(3) is knowledgeable of the standards to properly recondition the donated food or grocery product.

(f) CONSTRUCTION.—This section shall not be construed to create any liability.

SEC. 403. EFFECT OF SECTION. 402

The model Good Samaritan Food Donation Act (provided in section 402) is intended only to serve as a model law for enactment by the States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the territories and possessions of the United States. The enactment of section 402 shall have no force or effect in law.

APPENDIX D: Citations for State Good Samaritan Laws

(These citations are provided for informational purposes only. No representation is made as to the applicability of these statutes to the actions of any individual or organization engaged in food recovery or gleaning activities. Such individuals or organizations should consult with their legal advisors regarding the applicability of these statutes to their activities.)

Alabama

Ala. Code § 20-1-6 (1995)

Alaska

Alaska Stat. §§ 17.20.345,
17.20.346, and 17.20.347 (1995)

Arizona

Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 36-916 (1995)

Arkansas

Ark. Stat. Ann. §§ 20.57-201
and 20.57-103 (1995)

California

Cal. Civ. Code §§ 1714.25;
Cal. Food & Agr. Code §§ 58501,
58502, 58503.1, 58504, 58505,
58506, 58507, 58508, 58509;
Cal. Health & Safety Code §§ 114435
through 114455; and
Cal. Civ. Code § 846.2 (1995)

Colorado

Colo. Rev. Stat. §§ 13-21-113,
39-22-115, and 39-22-301 (1995)

Connecticut

Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-557L (1994)

Delaware

Del. Code Ann. tit. 10, § 8130;
and tit. 16, § 6820 (1995)

District of Columbia

D.C. Code Ann. § 33-801 (1996)

Florida

Fla. Stat. §§ 768.135-137 (1995)

Georgia

Ga. Code Ann. § 51-1-31 (1995)

Hawaii

Haw. Rev. Stat. §§ 145D-1,
145D-2, 145D-3, 145D-4, 145D-5,
663-1.57, and 663-10.6 (1995)

Idaho

Idaho Code §§ 6-1301 and 6-1302
(1995)

Illinois

Ill. Ann. Stat. ch. 745, para. 50/1, 50/2,
50/3, and 50/4 (1996)

Indiana

Ind. Code Ann. §§ 34-4-12.5-1 and 34-
4-12.5-2 (Burns 1996)

Iowa

Iowa Code § 672.1 (1995)

Kansas

Kan. Stat. Ann. § 65-687 (1995)

Kentucky

Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. §§ 413.247
and 413.248 (Mitchie 1995)

Louisiana

La. Rev. Stat. Ann. §§ 9:2799 and
9:2799.3 (1996)

Maine

Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 14, § 166 (1995)

Maryland

Md. Courts and Judicial Proc.
Code Ann.
§ 5-377; Md. Health-General Code Ann.
§ 21-322 (1995)

Massachusetts

Mass. Ann. Laws ch. 94, § 328 (1996)

Michigan

Mich. Stat. Ann. §§ 14.17(71),
14.17(72), and 14.17(73) (1994)

Minnesota

Minn. Stat. § 604A.10 (1995)

Mississippi

Miss. Code Ann. §§ 95-7-1, 95-7-3,
95-7-5, 95-7-7, 95-7-9, 95-7-11,
and 95-7-13 (1995)

Missouri

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 537.115 (1995)

Montana

Mont. Code Ann. § 27-1-716 (1995)

Nebraska

Neb. Rev. Stat. § 25-21,189 (1995)

Nevada

Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 41.491 (1995)

New Hampshire

N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 508:15 (1995)

New Jersey

N.J. Rev. Stat. §§ 24:4A-1, 24:4A-2,
24:4A-3, 24:4A-4, and 24:4A-5 (1994)

New Mexico

N.M. Stat. Ann. §§ 41-10-1, 41-10-2,
41-10-3, and 41-10-4 (1995)

New York

N.Y. Agric. & Mkts. Law §§ 71-y, 71-z
(1995)

North Carolina

N.C. Gen. Stat. § 99B-10 (1995)

North Dakota

N.D. Cent. Code §§ 19-05.1-02
and 19-05.1-03 (1995)

Ohio

Ohio Rev. Code Ann. §§ 2305.35 and
2305.37 (Anderson 1995)

Oklahoma

Okla. Stat. tit. 76, § 5.6 (1995)

Oregon

Or. Rev. Stat. § 30.890 (1995)

Pennsylvania

10 Pa. Cons. Stat. §§ 351-58;
42 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 8338 (1995)

Rhode Island

R.I. Gen. Laws §§ 21-34-1, 21-34-2
and 21-24-3 (1995)

South Carolina

S.C. Code Ann. §§ 15-74-10, 15-74-20,
15-74-30, and 15-74-40 (1993)

South Dakota

S.D. Codified Laws §§ 39-4-22, 39-4-23,
39-4-24 and 39-4-25 (1996)

Tennessee

Tenn. Code Ann. §§ 53-13-101, 53-13-102 and 53-13-103 (1995)

Texas

Tex. Civ. Prac. & Rem. Code §§ 76.001, 76.002, 76.003, and 76.004 (1996)

Utah

Utah Code Ann. §§ 4-34-5 and 78-11-22.1 (1995)

Vermont

Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 12, §§ 5761 and 5762 (1995)

Virginia

Va. Code Ann. §§ 3.1-418.1 and 35.1-14.2 (1995)

Washington

Wash. Rev. Code §§ 69.80.010, 69.80.020, 69.80.030, 69.80.031, 69.80.040, 69.80.050, and 69.80.900 (1995)

West Virginia

W. Va. Code §§ 9-8-2 and 55-7-16 (1995)

Wisconsin

Wis. Stat. § 895.51 (1994)

Wyoming

Wyo. Stat. § 35-7-1301 (1995)

APPENDIX E:

USDA Americorps “Summer of Gleaning” Project Partners

California

USDA/Rural Development/CA
City of Watsonville
F.O.O.D. CROPS
Second Harvest
California Grey Bears
Kings Co. Comm. Action
Salvation Army
Fresno Community Food Resources

Connecticut

USDA/Rural Development
USDA/FSA/Connecticut
Food Share of Greater Hartford
The Foodbank, New Haven
Connecticut Reg. Market, Hartford
CT Corrections, Alt. Sanctions Div.
Connecticut Ag. Station, New Haven
Rachael's Table
Edwards Food Stores, Enfield
Borelli & Sons, North Haven
Christoforo Sr., North Haven

District of Columbia

Arlington Food Assistance Center
DC Central Kitchen
Washington Area Gleaning Network
Pizza Hut
Wang Produce
Bowie Produce
Giant Grocery Stores
Bread & Circus
Parker Farms

Georgia

USDA/Rural Development
Congressional Hunger Center
Atlanta Community Food Bank
Atlanta Olympics Committee

Illinois

Harvesting Hope of Southern Illinois
Day Star, Cairo
Catholic Social Services, East St. Louis
Tri-State Food Bank, Evansville, IN
Southern Illinois Laborers' Union
Illinois National Guard
Pat Scates & Sons
Twin Garden Farms
Illinois Conference of Churches
USDA/FSA
Harvesting Hope - Illinois River Valley
Mason City Food Pantry
Illinois Community Action
Delevan Food Pantry
Green Valley Food Pantry
Havana Food Pantry
Manito Area Regl Ec. Development
Illinois Irrigated Growers Association
Peoples State Bank of Manito
Christian Civic Outreach
Salvation Army
Oney's Grocery Stores
Ext. Services of Mason and
Tazewell Co.
Havana Park District
River Park Retirement Center
Catholic Social Services
Illinois National Guard
Del-Monte Foods
OFFUTT Brothers
Hartung
WARECO
ZETTA
Dow Chemical
B&B Motors
Havana Chrysler
U.S. Army Reserve
Illinois Conference of Churches
Mason County Soil and Water District
The Brick Tavern
Mason County Health Department
Illinois Hunger Coalition
Day & Palins

Indiana

USDA Rural Development/Indiana
Indiana Department of Commerce
Indiana Office of the Commissioner
of Agriculture
IN Comm. Action Programs
Assoc., Inc.
IN Family & Social Services Admin.
USDA/FSA
Purdue U. Coop. Extension Service
USDA Food & Consumer Service
Gleaners, Indianapolis
E. Centr. Reg. IN Food Bank, Anderson
Catholic Char. Food Bank, Terre Haute

Iowa

Iowa State University Extension
Service
United Way of Iowa
USDA/Farm Service Agency/Iowa
USDA Rural Development
USDA Food and Consumer Service
City of Des Moines
Rock and Wrap It Up! Inc
Lou Williams Variety Club Day Care

Kentucky

Cedar Ridge Ministries
Oneida Baptist Institute
Laurel County Housing
Heavenly Helpers
Come-Unity Cooperative Care
Jackson County Food Bank
Corbin Presbyterian Food Bank
McKee Manor
Camp Andrew Jackson
Central Baptist Church
McCreary County Food Bank
St. Gerard Center
Paint Lick Food Bank
Russell County Social Services
Garrad County Food Bank

Maryland

USDA/FSA/Maryland
Civic Works, Baltimore
Washington Area Gleaning Network
Maryland Food Committee
Maryland Food Bank
Action for the Homeless

Michigan

Michigan Comm. Service Commission
Mayor David Hollister
American Red Cross Regional Food
Distribution Center
Greater Lansing Food Bank
Food Bank Council of Michigan
Michigan State U., Coop. Extension
Michigan State U., Central Bakery
Food Movers
Ingham Co. Health Dept., Food Bank
MI Employment Security Commission
Michigan Farm Bureau
Mayor Dennis Archer
Detroit Senior Citizens and Homeless
HUD Empowerment Zone
Hunger Action Coalition
Michigan Black Farmers Association
Focus: HOPE
Capuchin Soup Kitchen
Domino's Pizza
Food Bank Council of Michigan
Macomb Coalition Emergency Shelter
Inkster Harvest
U-Haul

Mississippi

USDA/RD/MS
Mississippi Food Network
Salvation Army
MS Dept of Human Services
USDA Food and Consumer Service
State Comm. of Ag. and Commerce
Morrison's Cafeteria
MS Economic Development
Association
Mid Delta Empowerment Zone
Alliance
Alcorn State University
Lewis Grocers
Eubanks Farms

Missouri

USDA/FSA/MO
Catherine Masuch
Elite Catering Service
Renaissance W. Drug Treatment
Center
Black Archives of Mid-America
ConStar Plastics
Harrisonville City Market
St. Teresa's Academy
Girl Scouts
The Donut Factory

New Jersey

New Jersey Agricultural Society
Rutgers Cooperative Extension
Service
Terhune Orchards
The Bonner Foundation
New Jersey Farm Bureau
Johnny Boy's Farm
Ellis Farm
Rabbit Hill Farm
Ponderosa Farm
Sheppard Farm, Inc.
Ed Wuillermis & Sons
Pastore's
Glossy Fruits
Le Monaca's
Tri-Star Farms
American Cyanamid
Landisville Co-Op
Tarabbio Farms
Hensel Brothers
DeCoup's Orchard
Youth Volunteers Corps
Lifeline
St. Vincent De Paul Society
St. Memorial Community Church
4-H Club
Archway Programs
Camden Housing Authority
Atlantic City Rescue Mission
Kingsway Assembly of God
Food Bank of South Jersey
Children's Home of Burlington
County
Hammonton First Assembly of God

New Mexico

USDA/RD/NM
USDA/FSA
Road Runner Food Bank
New Mexico State University
University of New Mexico
NM State Prison
Extension Service
Albuquerque School System
Albuquerque Fire Department
Valencia County Sheriff's Department
Local Growers in the Four
Corners area
SO-LO, Farmington
Smith's Food & Drug Cent.
Farmington

Hobby Lobby, Farmington
Safeway Grocery Store, Farmington
Garden Fresh Fruits & Veg.,
Farmington
Bloomfield Farmers' Market
KU-TIPS Nursery
Downey's Produce
Collyer Prod. & Greenhouse,
Waterflow
Furr's Supermarket, Farmington
Utton's Produce, Aztec
San Juan College
NAPI, Farmington
Bolack Farm, Farmington
LDS Farm, Bloomfield
ECHO Emergency Food Bank
Shiprock Resources Advisory Council
Governor Gary Johnson
United Way
Navajo AmeriCorps
Sam's Club
Noels, INC
Construction Supply
IFA
Smiths
Grocery Warehouse
Daily Bread Soup Kitchen
Anasazi Care Center
Blanco Senior Center
Local WIC offices
Aztec Mayor Mike Padilla
Bloomfield Mayor Sam Mohler
Farmington Mayor Tom Taylor
Evergreen Nursery
Lower Valley Senior Center
Bloomfield Feed & Supply
D&K Hardware
Cloer Farms
Salvation Army, Farmington
Seventh Day Adventist Church
Holy Trinity Parish
Iglesia Baptista Ebenezer
Kingdom Hall of Jehovah's Witnesses
Aztec Church of Christ
Aztec Church of the Nazarene
Aztec Presbyterian Church
Bethel Baptist Church
Bible Baptist Church
St. Josephs Catholic Church
First Southern Baptist Church
Church of Jesus Christ and Latter Day
Saints

Church of Christ
 Calvary Southern Baptist Church
 Berea Baptist Church
 Seventh Day Adventist Church
 Light of His Way Church
 Bloomfield Assembly of God
 St Rose Catholic Church
 Templo de Fe Assembly of God
 Templo Sinai Assembly of God
 Kingdom Hall of Jehovah's Witnesses
 Landmark Missionary Baptist Church
 Living Grace Church of the Open
 Bible
 San Juan Baptist Organization
 San Juan Unitarian Fellowship
 Seventh Day Adventist Church
 Good Shepherd Baptist Church
 Grace Baptist Church
 Ideal Baptist Church
 Farmington First Assembly of God
 St. Jude's Anglican Catholic Church
 St. Mary's Church Rectory
 Northside Church of Christ
 Sacred Heart Church
 Mesa View Southern Baptist Church
 Maranatha Fellowships
 Navajo United Methodist Center
 CCD Religious Convent
 Central Baptist Church
 Chapel of the Valley Church
 Bethany Christian Church
 Catholic Charities
 Gideons International
 River of Life Church of God
 First Presbyterian Church
 Pentecostal Church of God
 First Southern Baptist Church
 Mission of the Valley Church
 Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter
 Day Saints
 San Juan Catholic Center
 Four Corners Native American
 Ministry
 Free Methodist Church
 College Height Baptist Church
 St. John's Episcopal Church
 Trinity Lutheran Church
 United Pentecostal Church
 Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church
 La Vica Mission
 Holy Trinity Catholic Church
 New Hope Four Square Church
 Bible Baptist Shepherd Navajo Church

New York

Albany Service Corps
 USDA/FSA/NY
 Hunger Action Network of NY State
 Capital Gleaning Network
 Food Pantries of the Capital District
 Reg. Food Bank of NE New York
 Schenectady Inner City Ministry
 City of Albany
 Honest Weight Food Co-Op
 St. Joseph's Food Pantry
 Capital City Rescue Mission
 St. John's
 Trinity Institute
 Carver Community Center
 Salvation Army
 Cohoes Community Action
 New Hope Gospel
 Marillac Family Shelter
 Jewish Community Center
 St. Vincent de Paul
 Bethlehem Food Pantry
 Local Area Farmers

Oregon

USDA Rural Development/ Oregon
 Oregon Food Bank, Portland
 Food for Lane County, Eugene
 Community Serv. Consortium,
 Corvallis
 Comm. Act. Pr. of East OR., Pendleton

Pennsylvania

USDA/Rural Development/PA
 Fayette County Community Action
 Food Bank
 Nemaquin Woodlands Resort
 Linden Hall Recr. and Conf. Center
 Myers Catering and Decorating

Rhode Island

USDA Farm Service Agency/Rhode
 Island
 Rhode Island Community Food Bank
 Elmwood Comm.Center, Providence
 McAuley House, Providence
 Amos House, Providence
 Newport Multi-Purpose Center
 M.L. King, Jr., Center, Newport
 Individual local farmers statewide

Texas

Texas Assoc. of Comm. Action

Agencies

Local Rio Grande Valley Farmers

Nicho Produce Co., Inc

GM Super Foods

H&H Foods

H.E.B. Food Stores

Exquisita Tortillas

Calera Zacatecas

Joiner Food Service

Plantation Produce

Anderson Produce

What-A-Melon

FRUTEX International, Inc.

CITROTAM International, Inc.

Bebo Distributing Company, Inc.

LoMex Produce

Milagro Sales Limited

Monte Alto Volunteer Fire Department

Sra. Maria Rojas

Sra. Mazia del Socorro Gonzalez

Ms. Ramona Riojas, Nutritionist,

Texas Agricultural Ext. Service

Monte Alto Independent School

District

Washington

Cascade Blue Mountain Food Share,

Walla Walla

The Emergency Food Network,

Tacoma

Seattle Multiregion Bishop's Store.,

Kent

Ch. of Jesus Christ and the Latter Day

Saints

WSU/USDA Extension Service, Tacoma

Acknowledgements

Project Staff

Cheryl Macias
Deputy Assistant Secretary
for Congressional Affairs, USDA

Kevin N. Monroe
White House Fellow, USDA

Joel Berg
Director of National
Service, USDA

Laura Trivers
Deputy Press Secretary, USDA

Johanna Ramos
Public Affairs Specialist, USDA

Fabiola Rodriguez
Public Affairs Specialist, USDA

Edith P. Thomas, Ph.D.
National Program Leader
Nutrition and Food Security
CSREES, USDA

Genevieve Lucas
Program Analyst
CSREES, USDA

Arabella Juarez
Office of Communications, USDA

Debbie Smith
Copy Editor, USDA

Kimberly Johnson
Program Assistant
CSREES, USDA

Diane Behrens (retired)
Office of Communications, USDA

Donna Hines
Anti-Hunger
Coordinator, USDA
AmeriCorps Program

Ron DeMunbrun
Administrative Coordinator
USDA AmeriCorps Program

Charles Sims, FSA
Coordinator, USDA
AmeriCorps Program

Katherine Gibney
Coordinator of Communications,
USDA AmeriCorps Program

Dee Defiore,
Program Analyst,
USDA AmeriCorps Program

Ryan Buchholz
Mickey Leland Hunger Fellow
Congressional Hunger Center

Team Consultants

Bob H. Robinson, Administrator,
Cooperative State Research,
Education, and Extension
Service, USDA

A.J. Dye, Special Assistant to
the Administrator, CSREES, USDA

Partner Consultation Team

Glenda Warren, M.S., R.D.
Associate Professor
Extension Nutritionist-EFNEP
University of Florida
Gainesville, FL

Steven M. Garrett, M.S., R.D.
County Extension Faculty, CES
Washington State University
Tacoma, WA

Darlene Forester, Ph.D., R.D.
Assistant Director
Home Economics Extension
University of Kentucky

April C. Mason, Ph.D.
Assistant Director, Consumer
and Family Sciences Extension
Purdue University
West Lafayette, IN

Errol G. Rhoden, Ph.D.
Coordinator/Associate Professor
Plant and Soil Sciences
Tuskegee University
Tuskegee, AL

Robin Orr, Ph.D.
Extension Specialist
EFNEP/FNP
University of Illinois
Urbana, IL

Special Thanks

Thomas R. Fox, Attorney
Office of the General Counsel, USDA

Michael F. Kiely, Attorney
Office of the General Counsel, USDA

Gladys Gary Vaughn, Ph.D.
The Odyssey Group
Cabin John, MD

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in its programs on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, age, disability, political beliefs and marital or familial status. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact the USDA Office of Communications at (202) 720-2791.

To file a complaint, write the Secretary of Agriculture, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., 20250, or call 1-800-245-6340 (voice) or (202) 720-1127 (TDD). USDA is an equal employment opportunity employer.

Revised April 1997

.....

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY



1022551924

* NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY



1022551924